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MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Advertisements for this column are accepted at the rate of 2d. per word prepaid (if Box Number used 6d. extra), and must reach this office not later than Friday morning for the coming week's issue.

All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR COUNTRY HOUSES, FACTORIES, FARMS, Etc.—No Emptying of cesspools, no solids, no open filter beds; everything underground and automatic; a perfect fertiliser obtainable.—WILLIAM BEATTIE, 8, Lower Grosvenor Place, Westminster. (Tel.: Vic. 3120.)

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GARDEN FRAMES.—Various designs, sizes and prices are given in Catalogue 546.—BOULTON & PAUL, LTD., Norwich.

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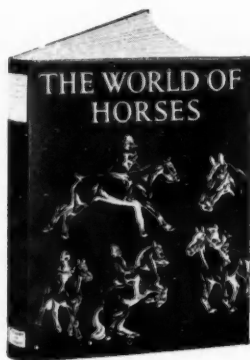
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(KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY's advertisements continued on page iii.)



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(1 panelled).

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Polished oak and elm floors.

Central Heating. Electric Light.



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SUITE OF RECEPTION ROOMS,
12 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
3 BATHROOMS,
COMPLETE OFFICES.

Electric light.
Good water supply.



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GARDENS AND GROUNDS

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WELL-TIMBERED PARK, PASTURE,
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Main electric light and water.
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BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED
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OF DELIGHTFUL CHARACTER,
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5 reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms.

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Stabling. 7 Cottages. Model Farmery.

Beautiful Gardens with Swimming Pool and Hard Tennis Court.

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Near Main line station and short drive from Sea.

On dry soil, facing South, approached by carriage drive.

Panelled lounge, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

In first rate order and up-to-date with Electricity, etc.

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Attractive Gardens, and excellent land, in all about

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Dozen bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water.

Central heating.

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FINE OLD MODERNISED MANOR HOUSE IN DORSET

2 MILES FIRST-CLASS TROUT-FISHING.

800 ACRES EXCELLENT MIXED SHOOTING.



13 BEDROOMS,
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Electric light. Central heating.
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HOUSE AND 30 ACRES TO BE LET WITH FISHING AND SHOOTING
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QUEEN ANNE HOUSE IN HIGH HANTS



This Charming Residence occupies a secluded position in a much sought after neighbourhood.

11 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, hall, 5 beautiful reception rooms.

MANY PERIOD FEATURES.

Central heating.
Electric light.
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HOME FARM.

3 GARAGES.

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NEARLY 200 ACRES

Good income from Farm at present let.

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GEORGIAN HOUSE ON THE CHILTERN

WITHIN EASY DAILY REACH.

Absolutely rural, 600ft. up, but well sheltered.
FOR SALE, with about 70 (or less) Acres.

Modernised and in perfect order.

9 bedrooms (lavatory basins), 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, servants' hall and complete offices.

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NEAR HITCHIN.

9 principal and secondary bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, suite of fine reception rooms, offices.
Central Heating. Independent Hot Water. Main Services.

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Belts of Plantations, Rolling Lawns, Hard and Grass Courts.

CRICKET PITCH. Walled Gardens.

STABLING. GARAGES. MODEL FARMERY. LODGE. 3 GOOD COTTAGES.

80 ACRES

VALUABLE GRAVEL AND LONG ROAD FRONTAGES.

A RESIDENTIAL ESTATE IN A RING FENCE.

PRESERVING ITS OWN AMENITIES, AND AN INVESTMENT.

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AN OLD-WORLD PROPERTY OF GREAT CHARM, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE BIDBOROUGH RIDGE



In excellent order throughout, the Residence enjoys the benefit of modern amenities.

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Main electricity and water. Central heating. Modern drainage.

HOME FARM. GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS. 2 GOOD COTTAGES. BAILIFF'S HOUSE.

WELL MATURED PLEASURE GROUNDS COMMANDING UNRIVALLED VIEWS TO THE SOUTH FROM THE TERRACES. CLIPPED YEW HEDGES, ROCKERIES AND WOODLAND WALKS BORDERED BY RARE FLOWERING SHRUBS FORM ATTRACTIVE FEATURES. TENNIS LAWN.

THE REMAINDER OF THE PROPERTY IS TIMBERED PASTURELAND (now let with the Home Farm) AND EXTENDS TO JUST OVER 200 ACRES

FOR SALE OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED

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ON ROYAL ASHDOWN FOREST GOLF COURSE.—Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, one mile from Forest Row; 4 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms; central heating, main electric light.

GARAGE AND CHAUFFEUR'S COTTAGE. Delightful gardens extending to about 4 ACRES. For SALE, Freehold, or to LET, Furnished, for several months.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,226.)

SHELTERED BY THE QUANTOCK HILLS.—EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE, constructed of local stone; fine views over the surrounding country. 4 reception rooms, 7 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, good domestic accommodation. Central heating; electric light; modern drainage; excellent water supply. Garage and Stabling.

Matured Gardens, comprising lake, lawns, rose garden, walled kitchen garden.

ABOUT 11½ ACRES.

Excellent Hunting. Rough Shooting over 500 Acres. To be Let Unfurnished, with or without the Shooting. (15,315.)

SOUTH CORNWALL.—Views over the sea and quaint village and harbour. PLEASANT RESIDENCE, built of local stone with shuttered windows; 2 reception rooms, maida's bedroom and bathroom; garden loggia opening to cliff; 4 bedrooms, bathroom; main electric light, water and drainage; garage available; attractive terraced garden with lily ponds. Golf; excellent river and sea fishing. For SALE, Freehold. (16,426.)

VIEWS OF THE SOUTH DOWNS BETWEEN ARUNDEL AND GOODWOOD.



CHARMING RESIDENCE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER

FINE POSITION IN TIMBERED PARK

PERFECT ORDER THROUGHOUT.
EVERY MODERN INSTALLATION.

5 reception, 15 bedrooms, 6 baths; electric light, gas and water, new central heating.
Stabling and garages. 2 lodges. 4 cottages.

PLEASURE GROUNDS A SINGULAR FEATURE

Lawns, clipped yews, walled gardens; farm buildings and grassland.

FOR SALE WITH 60 ACRES

Adjoining golf. CURTIS & HENSON. (15,777.)

OLD WILTSHIRE STONE HOUSE, situated well back from the road, modernised and in excellent order; 3 reception rooms, loggia, 5 bedrooms, bathroom; electric light, central heating; model home farm, separate range of farmbuildings and farmhouse. 2 cottages.

254 ACRES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

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ON HIGH GROUND NEAR SEVENOAKS.—Pleasantly situated PROPERTY possessing extensive views. Well built and in excellent order. 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and complete domestic offices. Lavatory basins in all the principal bedrooms. Central heating; Company's water; private electricity plant (mains available). 4-roomed Cottage. Garage for 2 cars. Stabling with 2 stalls and loose box. Delightful Gardens with wide lawns and rockery, wild garden merging into rhododendron-studded woodland.

Well-stocked kitchen garden on Southern slope.

In all nearly 7 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

ESSEX-HERTS BORDERS.—Well-appointed red-brick HOUSE, of Georgian character; 3 reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms; electric light, central heating, modern drainage; stabling and garage, 2 cottages; attractive pleasure grounds with magnificent trees; 2 tennis courts; nearly 45 ACRES in all. Hunting and golf.

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ADJOINING THE PARK OF STOWE

LONDON ABOUT 75 MINUTES' RAIL.

400FT. UP ON GRAVEL AND SAND SOIL.

UNUSUALLY FINE HOUSE OF ELIZABETHAN STYLE

HALF-TIMBERED GABLES.
FAULTLESS ORDER.

5 RECEPTION, 20 BEDROOMS,
7 BATHROOMS.

Electric Light. Central Heating
Plentiful Water.



STABLING FOR HUNTERS.
RIDING SCHOOL.

UP-TO-DATE LAUNDRY.
MODEL FARMERY.

GARAGE. MEN'S ROOMS.
6 COTTAGES.

PLEASURE GROUNDS A DISTINCTIVE FEATURE AND OF PARTICULAR CHARM

TERRACE, TENNIS COURTS, DUTCH GARDEN, RICH GRASS PARK AND WOODLAND.

ALMOST 200 ACRES FREEHOLD

Hunting with the Bicester, Grafton and Whaddon Chase.

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BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE IN SOMERSET

MAIN LINE
STATION
WITH NON-STOP
EXPRESSES TO
LONDON.

10-11 BEDROOMS,
3 BATHROOMS,
HALL
AND
3 FINE RECEPTION
ROOMS.

Main electricity and
power.

Main water.

Central heating.



FIRST-RATE
SPORTING
DISTRICT.

GOOD HUNTING
AND SHOOTING.
FINE HUNTER
STABLING.
GARAGES.
2 Cottages.

WELL-TIMBERED
GROUNDS
Walled Gardens.
Hard Court.
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16 ACRES

QUICK SALE DESIRED.

PRICE GREATLY REDUCED

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DORSET

BLACKMORE VALE AND SOUTH DORSET.



**SUPERBLY APPOINTED AND IN
PERFECT ORDER.**

Lavatory basins in bedrooms.

Parquet floors.

Main electricity and power.

Main water.

OAK PANELLLED MUSIC ROOM (34ft. by 22ft.),
2 OTHER RECEPTION ROOMS,
10 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS.

STABLING.

CHAUFFEUR'S ROOMS.
WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN.

COTTAGE.
HARD COURT.

3 ACRES

£4,000 OR NEAR OFFER

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A BARGAIN IN AN UNSPOILT PART OF SURREY



2 miles from main line station.
8 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS,
3 RECEPTION ROOMS.

Central heating. Main water. Electric light.
EXCELLENT GARAGE AND STABLING.

5-ROOMED COTTAGE (with bathroom).
PICTURESQUE GARDENS ABOUT 2 ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,950

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FAVOURITE PART, NEAR FOREST ROW

OUTSKIRTS OF ASHDOWN FOREST. NEAR THE GOLF COURSE.



A DELIGHTFUL STONE-BUILT HOUSE

400ft. up. Magnificent views over unspoilt country. Sand and rock subsoil.
LOUNGE HALL, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS, 10 MAIN BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS, SERVANTS' ROOMS.

Electric light.

Central heating.

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NEWBURY 8 MILES. READING 10 MILES.



WITH TROUT-FISHING (BOTH BANKS) FOR ¼ MILE

OLD RED-BRICK FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE

Tastefully modernised. South aspect.
4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2-3 reception rooms, maids' sitting room.

Central Heating.

Main Electricity.

4 ACRES.

GARAGE 3 CARS.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED, OR MIGHT BE SOLD

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ONE HOUR WEST, BETWEEN NEWBURY & READING

RIPE FOR RESTORATION.



QUEEN ANNE HOUSE WITH NEARLY 8 ACRES GROUNDS

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6 BEDROOMS.

USUAL OFFICES.

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in the Georgian style, and stands over 300ft. above sea level, faces South-east with delightful views extending to Crowborough and the South Downs, on two floors, approached by carriage drive with lodge, and containing: Hall, 4 reception rooms (with parquet floors), 9 bedrooms, 2 bath-dressing rooms and 2 bathrooms, exceptionally good offices, servants' hall, etc. Compact and easy to run.

Company's water and gas. Main drainage. Electric light. Central heating. Independent hot water.

Garage for 3 cars.

LODGE AND COTTAGE.

PARKLIKE GROUNDS AND DELIGHTFUL, MATURED GARDENS, including tennis lawn, orchard, kitchen garden, etc., and three excellent paddocks. Golf at Haywards Heath. Hunting with Crawley and Horsham and Southdown Pools.

IN ALL ABOUT 13 ACRES

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BETWEEN PETERSFIELD AND MIDHURST AND WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE DOWNS.



QUIET POSITION
WITH LONG DRIVE.
OFF 'BUS-ROUTE.

Greensand soil.

PROTECTED BY OWN
WOODLANDS ON
NORTH AND EAST.

House contains:

6 BEDROOMS, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS
AND BATHROOM.

Central heating.

BEAUTIFUL NATURAL GARDENS

Good kitchen garden.

EXCELLENT COTTAGE. GARAGE.

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ONLY 30 MILES FROM LONDON IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY. WITHIN 3 MILES OF ASHDOWN FOREST.

SOUTH ASPECT

THIS ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

In splendid order, containing:

11 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, 8 BATHROOMS,
3 SERVANTS' BEDROOMS,
BILLIARDS ROOM AND 4 RECEPTION ROOMS,
WINTER GARDEN.

Main electric light and water. Central heating.

EXCELLENT STABLING AND GARAGES.

2 LODGES AND 6 COTTAGES.

Home Farm (let).



BEAUTIFULLY
TIMBERED GROUNDS.

swimming pool, hard and
grass courts and park; in
all about

345 ACRES

forming an excellent shoot
(about 800 pheasants usually
reared).

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affording boating and coarse
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DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE

Dating from the Elizabethan Period, with

HALL, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS, 12 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
3 BATHROOMS.

STABLING.

GARAGES.

Own electricity. Central heating. Good water supply.

GOOD GARDEN.

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ABOUT 90 ACRES. TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD



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ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF A PRETTY DORSET VILLAGE
COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT VIEWS ACROSS THE DOWNS. 600 FEET UP.
TO BE SOLD

THIS PICTURESQUE SMALL FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,



soundly constructed of stone and
in good order throughout.

4 BEDROOMS.
BATHROOM.
DINING ROOM.
DRAWING ROOM
(with genuine old oak panelling and
beams and stone Tudor fireplace).

KITCHEN.
GARAGE, LARGE WORKSHOP.
SUMMER HOUSE.

Central Heating.
Electric lighting and power.
Hot water supply.

THE GARDENS AND
GROUNDS
extend to an area of about
1½ ACRES

and include rock garden with running water and pool, kitchen garden and orchard, meadowland.

BARGAIN PRICE £1,500 FREEHOLD

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IN THE FAVOURITE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF BRANKSOME PARK: UNDER A MILE FROM SEA AND CHINES, CONVENIENT FOR GOLF,
SHOPS AND 'BUS ROUTE.

THIS
**WELL APPOINTED
RESIDENCE
FOR SALE**

In excellent repair, over £7,000 having
been spent on decorations and improve-
ments during the past three years.

16 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
5 BATHROOMS.



LOUNGE HALL,
3 RECEPTION,
BILLIARD ROOM,
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2 COTTAGES.
GARAGE for 3 cars.

5 ACRES
including
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE GARDEN.
PRICE £11,000 FREEHOLD

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ON THE BORDERS OF OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

ADJACENT TO THE ANCIENT TOWN OF BRACKLEY. 9 MILES FROM BANBURY. BEAUTIFUL SITUATION IN PARK.



The very fine Freehold Residence
"EVENLEY HALL,"

23 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bath-
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domestic offices. Stabling; garage.
Lodge.

Excellent water. Main electricity.
Well-kept walled Kitchen Garden,
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SUPERB PLEASURE GARDENS
wide lawns, rose and water gardens.

75 ACRES
NO TITHE.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Price only £7,000 Freehold

Valuable timber, £642 extra.
Inspection can be made at any
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Gardener.



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In a very favoured district 10 miles from Harrogate.

FOR SALE.

FINE OLD RESIDENCE

Partly genuine Elizabethan and partly
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15 PRINCIPAL AND SERVANTS'
BEDROOMS,
6 BATHROOMS,
7 RECEPTION ROOMS (3 of which are
panelled),
AND
COMPLETE OFFICES.



EXCELLENT GARAGE and STABLING.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS
of about 10 ACRES.

Home Farm.

Secondary Residence and 7 Cottages.

160 ACRES IN ALL

NO TITHE. Early possession can be
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c.2.

In lovely country within 10 miles of the coast at Hastings and the Golf Links at Bexhill and Cooden.ATTRACTIVE OLD
RED BRICK AND HALF-TIMBERED
RESIDENCE*Completely modernised and brought up to date, with new central heating throughout, new main electricity, gravitation water.*

4 reception, 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' hall.

STABLING. GARAGE.

4 rooms for chauffeur.

Cottage, Farmhouse and Farmery.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS,
together with an area of woodland and pasture.

IN ALL ABOUT 140 ACRES

FREEHOLD £6,500



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ORIGINALLY THE HOME OF BIRKET FOSTER

c.136

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Wonderful views over Hindhead, Black Down and into Hampshire.FASCINATING REPLICA OF AN
ELIZABETHAN MANOR2 floors only. Due South aspect.
Outer and lounge halls, 5 reception, ante-room, music
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Range of glass and outbuildings.

Exceptionally choice PLEASURE GARDENS, finely
timbered, hard tennis court, rock and walled garden,
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A GEORGIAN COTTAGE

with Gothic windows, which has been carefully
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2 reception, 3 bedrooms, bathroom.

Co.'s water and electric light.

GARAGE. STABLING.

GROUNDS, INTERSECTED BY A STREAM,

extend to

5 ACRES

including 4 Acres of Orchard.

Must be seen to be appreciated.

REASONABLE PRICE FOR QUICK
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AN EXECUTOR'S BARGAIN
ON THE BORDERS OF SURREY AND SUSSEX

c.13

*Healthy situation about 400ft. up. Commanding distant views.*AN ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD
COUNTRY RESIDENCEOuter and inner halls, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bath-
room, offices.

Co.'s electricity and water. Central heating.

Constant hot water. Modern drainage.

LODGE. GARAGE (2 cars).

Useful outbuildings.

BEAUTIFUL MATURED GROUNDS

together with paddocks.

3½ ACRES. PRICE £3,500.

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SOMERSET ABBEY TOWN c.3.*Very pleasant situation, convenient to station and all facilities.*CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED STONE-
BUILT HOUSE: 3 reception, 6 bed and dressing,
2 bathrooms. Main drainage. Co.'s electric light and
water. Garage (for 2 cars). Chauffeur's room. Very
pleasant Gardens, lawn, kitchen garden, fruit trees; about
1 ACRE. Golf; hunting.

GREAT BARGAIN AT £2,200

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

PENZANCE DISTRICT c.5.

WELL-BUILT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,
standing in its own grounds, commanding extensive
sea views. 4 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 reception, bath
room. Co.'s electric light and power, gas and water.

Garage.

Outbuildings.

ABOUT 1½ ACRES MATURED GROUNDS.

FREEHOLD £2,800

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

DORSET c.4.

Outskirts of an old-world town. Handy for Shaftesbury, etc.FASCINATING STONE-BUILT RESI-
DENCE: 2-3 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.
Gas and electric light available. Garage. Stabling for 2.
Numerous outbuildings.

INEXPENSIVE GARDEN

lawns, herbaceous borders, orchards and pastureland;
in all about 10 ACRES.

ONLY £1,850 FREEHOLD

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

WEST BYFLEET (Tel. 149), and HASLEMERE (Tel. 607), SURREY

RIVIERA BRANCH

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: REGENT 2481.

Owners of Country properties of good character desirous of selling are requested to send particulars to F. L. Mercer & Co., who will inspect and photograph free of charge. They deal solely in the sale of this class of property and have exceptional facilities for the prompt introduction of buyers.

THE BEST VALUE IN NORTHWOOD

MIDDIX AND HERTS BORDERS. ADJACENT TO GOLF COURSE.
20 minutes from Marylebone or Baker Street.

A "MODERN GEORGIAN" HOUSE



Most attractively situated, overlooking a golf course and within easy reach of Moor Park, Sandy Lodge, Oxhey, and other clubs. With a very pleasant outlook and a delightful woodland garden, including Tennis Court, Lounge, dining room, loggia, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maid's sitting or bed room on ground floor. Refrigerator, water softener, domestic boiler, central heating, and basins in bedrooms.

Main drainage. Co.'s electricity, gas and water. Detached Garage.

1 ACRE FREEHOLD ONLY £2,950

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

2½ MILES NORTH OF EASTBOURNE

ENCHANTING POSITION WITH VIEWS OF THE SEA AND DOWNS.

A SMALL BUT VERY COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE



of Victorian type but with an expensively fitted and beautifully decorated interior. Lounge (36ft. by 21ft.), 3 other reception, polished oak floors, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. All the creature comforts money can provide. Main drainage, Co.'s electricity, gas and water. Central heating. Wash basins in bedrooms. Staff sitting room, 2 staircases. Garages and Stabling. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts.

LOVELY GROUNDS OF

4 ACRES PRICE DRASTICALLY REDUCED

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

ONLY £5,250 WITH 34 ACRES

A SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE IN SOUTH HAMPSHIRE
WITH VIEWS DOWN THE HAMBLE RIVER TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.



Within easy reach of Southampton and Portsmouth. A remarkably well-equipped HOUSE of Georgian character. Long drive approach with lodge entrance. Well placed on the crest of a hill. 3 reception, 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Main electric light and power. Central heating. Running water in bedrooms. Large Garage with cottage attached. Tennis Court.

Attractive Grounds with some fine timber. Remainder pasture, certain portions of which are let for market gardening and produce an income of nearly

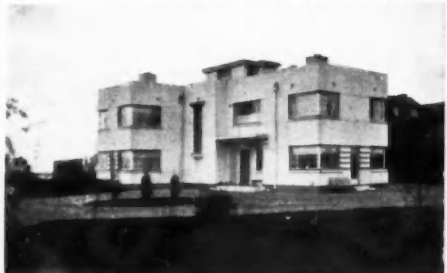
£60 A YEAR

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

HAYLING ISLAND. OVERLOOKING LANGSTONE HARBOUR

A PARTICULARLY WELL-EQUIPPED HOUSE
OF "ULTRA MODERN" DESIGN.

Close to excellent facilities for Yachting and Bathing.



Labour saving and on two floors only: 3 reception, kitchen with "Aga" cooker, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

All main services. Hot and cold water in bedrooms.

DOUBLE GARAGE.

Garden hut. Tennis Court.

Well laid-out grounds of an Acre-and-a-half. The property has many unique and appealing features, and is for SALE at

£3,500 FREEHOLD

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

FRONTAGE AND LANDING STAGE ON THE BEAULIEU RIVER. BETWEEN THE NEW FOREST AND THE SEA

A situation of
EXCEPTIONAL CHARM

A modern HOUSE of very attractive character. 4 reception, 7 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. Fitted basins in bedrooms. Central heating. 2 Garages.

A Pair of excellent Cottages.

Double Tennis Court.

Charming Gardens.

Woodland and large Paddock.



9½ ACRES £5,000 FOR QUICK SALE

The river is tidal and affords yacht anchorage for small craft at all states of the tide.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

COST £16,000. NOW OFFERED AT £3,500

OUTSKIRTS OF CATHEDRAL CITY OF WORCESTER.

25 miles from Birmingham.

A SUPERBLY BUILT HOUSE

Architecturally most beautiful, with a luxuriously appointed interior. Doors, floors, staircase and fireplaces of solid oak. Gun metal window frames. Spacious hall. 3 reception, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. In exceptionally good order. Central heating throughout. Co.'s electricity, gas and water. Main drainage. Garage for three. Tennis Court. Pretty drive approach. Magnificently timbered.



GARDENS OF

ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

A SMALL MODERN HOME OF ARTISTIC CHARACTER ON THE MOOR PARK ESTATE, NORTHWOOD

15 miles London. Literally surrounded by first-class Golf Courses.

PRICE REDUCED TO £2,950

as Owner is anxious to sell. This enchanting HOUSE has central heating, basins and built-in furniture in bedrooms, and is connected with all main services. Large hall. 2 charming reception, oak-strip floors, 5 bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms. Double Garage. Attractively laid-out fore-garden.

Air-raid shelter.

Area about One-third of an Acre. In immaculate order.



NOT A POUND MORE NEED BE SPENT

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

REDUCED TO £2,850. POSITIVELY A BARGAIN

SURREY. 16 MILES LONDON.

On high ground but well sheltered. Overlooking the Chitstead Valley and Green Belt. Delightful position, near station and half an hour from the City.

An extremely well-built, pre-war House in an Acre-and-a-half of lovely, well-stocked gardens, including Tennis Court. Spacious hall, lounge, dining room, 5 bedrooms, tiled bathroom.

Main drainage.

Co.'s electricity, gas and water.

Central heating.

Running water in bedrooms.

DOUBLE GARAGE.



STERLING VALUE FOR A LOW PRICE

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES
SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: REGENT 2481.

Owners of Country properties of good character desirous of selling are requested to send particulars to F. L. Mercer & Co., who will inspect and photograph free of charge. They deal solely in the sale of this class of property and have exceptional facilities for the prompt introduction of buyers.

A CENTURIES OLD HOME IN SUFFOLK

FULL OF CHARACTER AND CHARM.

FEW MILES FROM THE COAST.

GOLF AND YACHTING AT ALDEBURGH, 6 MILES.

SHOOTING AND HUNTING.

LONDON 2 HOURS.



MASSES OF OLD OAK BEAMS AND SHIPS' TIMBERS

Carefully modernised. Ready to walk into.

The unusually attractive XVIIth CENTURY RESIDENCE, which stands in a secluded situation adjacent to large estates, has recently been the subject of considerable expenditure; every conceivable up-to-date comfort has been installed without impairing its period atmosphere.

HANDSOME LOUNGE HALL, about 20ft. by 19ft.
2 OTHER RECEPTION.
7 BEDROOMS.
3 MODERN BATHROOMS (Shanks' fittings).
SPLENDID DOMESTIC OFFICES.
MAIDS' SITTING ROOM.

"Essex" Cooker.
Central heating. Electric light. Softened water supply.
EXCELLENT COTTAGE.
STABLING. BUILDINGS. LARGE GARAGE.



GARDENS PARTLY ENCLOSED BY A MOAT.

SEVERAL ENCLOSURES OF GRASSLAND.

A POSITIVE BARGAIN AT £4,950, WITH 43 ACRES FREEHOLD

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

THIS REALLY EXQUISITE XVIIth CENTURY HOUSE

IS 22 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON. ON A SURREY COMMON



IN THE TRIANGLE FORMED BY LEATHERHEAD, DORKING and GUILDFORD

A chance to purchase at a tempting price a particularly FASCINATING HOME OF CHARACTER, possessing interesting historical associations; completely modernised and equipped with central heating, fitted wash basins (h. and c.) in bedrooms.

Company's gas and water, main electric light and power, constant hot water.

The accommodation comprises:

3 RECEPTION.
6 PRINCIPAL BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.
2 BATHROOMS.

Annexe for maids with 3 bedrooms and bathroom; fine studio and private cinema.
2 GARAGES AND 2 ROOMS OVER.



CHOICE AND EXCEEDINGLY PRETTY GARDENS WITH HARD TENNIS COURT, GRASS ORCHARD AND Paddock; nearly

3 ACRES. FREEHOLD

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

HERTFORDSHIRE, NEAR ASHRIDGE PARK



A JACOBEOAN COTTAGE

IN UNSPOILED SURROUNDINGS, BETWEEN GREAT AND LITTLE GADDESSEN.

400ft. up; restored and modernised by well-known architect.

SITTING HALL. LOUNGE.
DINING ROOM.
KITCHEN WITH ELECTRIC POWER.
6 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.
BATHROOM.

Main electric light and power.

SANDY SOIL.

DOUBLE GARAGE.

Lovely old walled gardens, lawn, tennis court, orchard and paddock.



ABOUT 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD

REASONABLE OFFER CONSIDERED AS OWNER PURCHASED LARGER PROPERTY.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

ADJOINING TWO SURREY GOLF COURSES

23 MINUTES FROM LONDON BY SOUTHERN ELECTRIC.



A DISTINCTIVE MODERN HOME OF SUSSEX FARMHOUSE DESIGN

Beautiful situation, 600ft. up. Invigorating air.

2 MILES FROM EPSOM DOWNS AND NEAR WALTON HEATH.

Lavishly fitted throughout, planned on 2 floors only.
3 reception and full-sized billiards room, all with oak block floors.

8 bed and dressing rooms.
3 bathrooms. Maids' sitting room.

Central heating. All main services.

DOUBLE GARAGE.

EXQUISITE GARDENS, laid out by well-known firm of landscape gardeners; fine rock garden with large lily pool; gateway to links.



1 ACRE. FREEHOLD. £4,750. COST WELL OVER £7,000

RIDING FACILITIES OVER MILES OF BEAUTIFUL OPEN COMMON LANDS.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

(For continuation of F. L. MERCER & Co.'s advertisements see pages xiv., xix. and xx.)

3, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Telephones :
Grosvenor 1032-33.

HAMPSTEAD

SECLUDED OPEN POSITION



8 bedrooms (including sun bedroom), 3 sumptuously equipped bathrooms, modern ground floor domestic offices, servery and maid's sitting room; central heating; refrigerator and all services.

DOUBLE GARAGE AND COVERED WASH.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS BOTH IN FRONT AND REAR, WITH SPACE for Tennis court, stone-flagged terrace, rock garden, pergola and lawn beyond.

FOR SALE

WITH OR WITHOUT THE VALUABLE CONTENTS
READY TO OCCUPY AT ONCE

Particulars, photographs and special permit to view, of the Owner's Head Agents, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

KENWOOD AND SPANIARDS DISTRICT

15 MINUTES OXFORD CIRCUS

BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED RESIDENCE OF GREAT ARCHITECTURAL MERIT

Upon which several thousands of pounds have recently been spent on most perfect appointments and decorations, panelling, wireless and television plugs and concealed loud speakers and other latest modern details, thus representing

A HOUSE OF CONSIDERABLE CHARM AND CHARACTER

Oak-panelled beamed dining room leading to cocktail bar, drawing room, panelled study, beautiful outer reception hall, inner panelled hall, gentleman's cloak room.



45 MILES SOUTH WEST

Amidst delightful country. 5 miles main line station.



LOVELY OLD PERIOD HOUSE

Beautifully modernised, in perfect order with southerly aspect. 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, large playroom; main services; garages, 2 cottages.

MATURED GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY, DELIGHTFUL WATER GARDEN.

LAWNS AND LONG HERBACEOUS BORDERS, WOODLAND & GRASSLAND.

IN ALL ABOUT 72 ACRES FREEHOLD FOR SALE
WOULD BE SOLD WITH SMALLER AREA.

Full details of Owner's Agents, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

SUPERB VIEWS OVER ASHDOWN FOREST

Tunbridge Wells 7 miles.



AMIDST FIELDS AND WOODS. DRIVE HALF-A-MILE LONG.

REALLY UNIQUE XVth CENTURY FARMHOUSE

Restored and modernised; full of well-seasoned oak.

3 reception. 7 bedrooms. Bathroom. Servants' annexe with bath.

Main water, electric light. Stabling, cottage, studio.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND POOL. PASTURELAND over 40 ACRES.

UNEXPECTEDLY FOR SALE

Recommended personally by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above. (9037.)

MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a century.)
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.
Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone: 2129

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES IN
CHELTENHAM AND THE WESTERN COUNTIES WILL
BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

JUST IN THE MARKET.



ON THE COTSWOLDS

In the most favoured part and in a magnificent position,
700ft. up.

TO BE SOLD.—Ideally situated for hunting; within
6 miles from Cheltenham. The above charming stone-
built and tiled RESIDENCE. Lounge hall with cloakroom,
2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large attic,
2 staircases, excellent domestic offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage.
Garage. Loose Box. Hay Store, etc.

SMALL EASILY-RUN GARDEN, with space for 2 tennis
courts; paddock.

IN ALL SOME 4 ACRES

HAMPSHIRE & SOUTHERN COUNTIES
17, Above Bar, Southampton. WALLER & KING, F.A.I.
Business Established over 100 years.

BRUTON KNOWLES & CO.

ESTATE AGENTS,
SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS,
ALBION CHAMBERS, KING STREET.
Telegrams: "Brutons, Gloucester." GLOUCESTER.
Telephone No.: 2267 (2 lines).

GLOS. (between Cheltenham and Gloucester).—For Sale,
charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE with up to 77 Acres,
in pretty country, with S.W. aspect. Halls, 3 reception rooms,
billiard room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms,
nursery suite, Company's water; central heating; electric
light. Stabling; Garage; Lodge; Cottage. Farm of
57 Acres. Hunting; Golf. Price £7,000; or exclusive of
farm.—Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO., Estate
Agents, Gloucester. (B.26.)

GLOS. (on the Cotswolds).—For Sale, well-fitted MODERN
RESIDENCE in favourite small Cotswold town.
Hall, charming music lounge, dining room, sun lounge,
4 bedrooms (2 with basins h. and c.), box-room, bathroom, etc.
Company's water; main drainage. S.S.E. aspect; Garage.
Grounds of an attractive character: Field of about 2½ Acres.
Price £3,500.—Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO.,
Estate Agents, Gloucester. (B.357.)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE & HEREFORDSHIRE
BORDERS.—For Sale, most attractive RESIDENTIAL
PROPERTY with about 28 Acres. 4 reception rooms, 8 bed
and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Garage; Lodge; electric
light. Hunting with Ledbury Pack. Price £2,750.—Particulars
of BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (L.99.)

A HOUSE IN A WOOD

Compact and easily-run, with large rooms.

WEYBRIDGE (about 1 mile 2 main line stations;
Waterloo 25/30 mins.).—ARTIST'S GEORGIAN
STYLE HOUSE, built for and for many years in the
occupation of Sir Charles Holroyd. 2 very fine reception
rooms, maid's sitting room, 6 bedrooms (1 formerly the
studio), 2 bathrooms; all modern conveniences; central
heating; garage and stabling. Delightful grounds, tennis
lawn, vegetable garden, beautiful natural woodland
2¼ Acres. Rent £180 p.a. only. Immediate possession.
Apply EWBANK & CO., Weybridge. (Tel.: 62.)

JUST IN THE MARKET.

MID-SUSSEX

On outskirts of old-world village. 2 miles main line (electric),
within 45 minutes London.



FOR SALE.

THIS ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE

300ft. up, with glorious views towards the South Downs.
Long drive with lodge entrance.

Contains, on 2 floors only, billiard, and 3 well-proportioned
and lofty reception rooms, 4 bathrooms, 9 bedrooms.

GARAGE (with Cottage attached).
Company's water and gas. Electric light. Central heating.
Beautifully timbered GROUNDS and PASTURELAND
of about 12½ ACRES.

Strongly recommended by the Agents:—

JARVIS & CO., Haywards Heath. 'Phone 700.

DEVON AND S. & W. COUNTIES

THE ONLY COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED REGISTER.

Price 2/6.

SELECTED LISTS FREE.

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.,
(Est. 1884.) EXETER.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 3231 (3 lines).

COLLINS & COLLINS

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS

37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

ONE HOUR OF LONDON.

EASY REACH OF THE SOUTH COAST

SUPERBLY APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE

ON TWO FLOORS ONLY. IN PERFECT ORDER.

9-12 BEDROOMS.
4-5 BATHROOMS.
3 RECEPTION ROOMS.

MODEL OFFICES.

GLORIOUS VIEWS.
500FT. UP.
SOUTH ASPECT.



2 COTTAGES.

OAK PARQUET FLOORS.

COMPANY'S WATER, GAS AND
ELECTRIC LIGHT.

MODERN DRAINAGE.

CENTRAL HEATING.

DELIGHTFUL BUT INEXPENSIVE GARDENS.

30 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Particulars from Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS. (Folio 22,294.)

ESTATES WANTED TO PURCHASE

PRIVATE BUYER

REQUIRES TO PURCHASE FOR HIS OWN OCCUPATION,

SPORTING ESTATE OF 1,500 TO 3,000 ACRES
WITH HILLY COVERTS SHOWING

FAST AND HIGH FLYING PHEASANTS.

QUALITY OF SPORT OFFERED IS FIRST CONSIDERATION,
and a RESIDENCE containing 18 to 25 bedrooms is required.

Full particulars marked "PRIVATE" should be addressed to
Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS.

A CHOICE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

within 60 miles North or West of London.

HUNTING and FISHING preferred to SHOOTING

GEORGIAN or QUEEN ANNE style of architecture. Either a GENUINE HOUSE
which has been modernised or a good Replica.
9 master bedrooms are necessary and suitable staff rooms.

HOME FARM FOR PEDIGREE HERD.

200 ACRES minimum area, but an Estate up to 1,000 ACRES would be considered.

FULL PARTICULARS, which will be treated in CONFIDENCE, should be marked
"PRIVATE" and sent to Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS.



A FEW HUNDRED YARDS FROM THE SEA

CLOSE TO FRINTON-ON-SEA.

CHARMING HOUSE

FACING SOUTH.

Leaded casement windows, fitted with all modern conveniences.

LOUNGE HALL. 2 RECEPTION ROOMS. 5 BEDROOMS. BATHROOM.

Co.'s water, electric light, gas and main drainage.

DOUBLE GARAGE with Flat over.

PRETTY GARDEN OF ONE ACRE.

COST OVER £4,000. FOR SALE PRICE ONLY £2,400

Particulars of Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS. Folio 22,394.

COLLINS & COLLINS; OFFICES: 37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

29, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Central 9344 (6 lines).

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

LONDON

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.

26, Dover Street, W.1
Regent 5681 (6 lines).

HASLEMERE

STATION 11 MILES.

ABOUT 650FT. UP.



Well planned ON 2 FLOORS only

3 reception. 6-7 bed. 2 bath rooms.

MAIN SERVICES.

GARAGE.

COTTAGE.

3½ ACRES

£4,500

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., as above.

OAKLEY AND WHADDON CHASE HUNTS

38 MILES LONDON.

3 MILES MAIN LINE STATIONS.



Suitable for restoration.

Mainly QUEEN ANNE character

3 reception (1 panelled). 9-10 bed. Bath room.

MAIN SERVICES.

GARAGE.

STABLE.

6½ ACRES

£3,800

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., as above.

Telephone
Grosvenor 2252
(6 lines)
After Office hours
Livingstone 1066

CONSTABLE & MAUDE

COUNTRY PROPERTIES. TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS. INVESTMENTS.
2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1 (And at Shrewsbury)

WILTSHIRE AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE BORDERS

FIRST-CLASS HUNTING CENTRE.
**FINE OLD STONE-BUILT
RESIDENCE**

Carefully modernised and in perfect order.

LOUNGE HALL.
3 RECEPTION ROOMS.
10 PRINCIPAL and 4 SECONDARY
BEDROOMS.
3 BATHROOMS.
EXCEPTIONAL HUNTER STABLING
for 25.



STUD GROOM'S FLAT.

GROOMS' ROOMS.

GARAGES.

CHARMING SECONDARY
HOUSE.

Delightfully timbered Gardens, intersected
by a stream, together with Paddocks.

IN ALL ABOUT 16½ ACRES.

FOR SALE

CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street,
W.1.

FINEST VALUE IN THE WEST COUNTRY

£9,750 WITH 336 ACRES, OR £7,250 WITH 111 ACRES

About 12 miles from the coast.

FINE HOUSE
In lovely position.
MAGNIFICENT HALL.
BILLIARDS ROOM.
3 RECEPTION ROOMS.
12 BEST BEDROOMS.
4 SECONDARY AND
4 SERVANTS' BEDROOMS.
3 BATHROOMS.



Every modern convenience.

6 COTTAGES.

EXCELLENT BUILDINGS.

HOME FARM
(vacant).

LOVELY GROUNDS WITH

TROUT LAKE,

and including

WOODLANDS VALUED AT

£3,000

Sole Agents: CONSTABLE & MAUDE,
2, Mount Street, W.1.

FOR LONDON TOWN HOUSES (FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED), FOR SALE AND TO LET. see page xxxi.

HOUSES OF DISTINCTION TOWN AND COUNTRY.

BERWICK COOPER & CO.

W. Berwick Cooper, F.S.I.

E. O. Kellett.

Surveyors, Architects, Valuers and Land Agents,

15, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.2.

Holborn 4021 & 8028.



Messrs. GOODMAN & MANN, Esher.

OXSHOTT EMINENT ARCHITECT'S THATCHED HOME

BUILT FOR HIMSELF WITH FINEST
MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT
OBTAINABLE.

SACRIFICIAL QUICK SALE PRICE.

UNINTERRUPTED VIEW OVER
MILES OF PINE WOODS

4 BEDROOMS (5th can be added).
3 RECEPTION. DOUBLE GARAGE.

2 FINE MARBLE BATHROOMS.
IDEAL PURPOSE PLANNED KITCHEN
AND SCULLERY, ETC.

2½ ACRES FINEST GROUNDS
IN SURREY

EMBERBROOK 3400.

WEST OXFORDSHIRE.—THE MANOR, Carterton
(6 miles Witney, 17 Oxford, 7 Faringdon). A modern
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, comprising entrance hall, cloak-
room, lounge, dining room, breakfast room, tiled kitchen,
4 bedrooms, bathroom, cocktail bar, sun balcony over-built
in Garage; useful outbuildings; electricity throughout.
Grounds of 2½ Acres. £1,900 or near offer.

Apply, HARGOOD & MAMMATT, Chartered Surveyors,
Witney, Oxon. Tel.: Witney 33.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

BERKSHIRE.—WELL FURNISHED SMALL
COUNTRY HOUSE. Good secluded garden. 2 recep-
tion, 3 bedrooms, etc. Every convenience: electric light;
telephone. Garage. TO LET IMMEDIATELY FOR A
LIMITED PERIOD.—"A.389," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices,
2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.

COLCHESTER

First time in the Market.



CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE (part
XVth Century), in beautiful wooded surroundings.
Panelled hall, 3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms. Pair of
Cottages and 8½ Acres.

PRICE £3,500 FREEHOLD

or with the Home Farm (let off) and additional woodlands,
in all 262 Acres, forming a very fine Small Sporting Estate
in a position that must grow in value. £7,000.

Full particulars of F. S. DANIELL, Chartered
Surveyor, COLCHESTER. (Tel.: 3336).

LAND, ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

OF GOOD CHARACTER INSPECTED AND
PHOTOGRAPHED WITHOUT CHARGE BY

F. L. MERCER & CO., SACKVILLE HOUSE,
40, PICCADILLY, W.1 (Tel.: Regent 2481) who

SPECIALISE IN THE SALE OF
COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES

AND HAVE EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES FOR
THE PROMPT INTRODUCTION OF PURCHASERS.

WEST SUSSEX (Pulborough, Petworth, Midhurst,
Petersfield district).—Wanted, a SMALL COUNTRY
HOUSE, Queen Anne or Georgian, secluded position, 5-7
bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; sunny aspect. 6-20 Acres. No
agents.—"A.388," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock
Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.

REQUIRED FOR INVESTMENT.—TWO OR
THREE AGRICULTURAL ESTATES from 800 Acres
upwards, preferably within 60 miles of Birmingham.—Full
particulars, "A.386," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10,
Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES
SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: REGENT 2481.

Owners of Country properties of good character desirous of selling are requested to send particulars to F. L. Mercer & Co., who will inspect and photograph free of charge. They deal solely in the sale of this class of property and have exceptional facilities for the prompt introduction of buyers.

HAMPSHIRE. 300ft. UP ON SANDY SOIL

IN THE LOVELY PINE AND HEATHER COUNTRY. ONE HOUR LONDON.
Good social and sporting district. Golf, Polo, Hunting, Shooting and Fishing.

AN ULTRA-MODERN COUNTRY HOME OF ORIGINAL DESIGN

LABOUR SAVING TO A MARKED
DEGREE.

In a quiet position approached from a private road; facing South, maximum of sunshine; excellent views.

Special features include thermostatically controlled central heating and constant hot water service (oil burning plant). Built-in cupboards and fixed basins (h. and c.) in all bedrooms; fitted electric fires.



Modern conveniences and labour-saving fittings throughout.
Well-planned accommodation, all on 2 floors.

3 RECEPTION.
LOGGIA. 6 BEDROOMS.
2 BATHROOMS.
TILED DOMESTIC OFFICES.
MAIDS' SITTING ROOM.

Co.'s water.
Main electric light and power.
2 GARAGES.

INEXPENSIVE GARDENS
Small rockery, heather and grassland.

2 ACRES. FREEHOLD. £3,950. FURTHER LAND AVAILABLE.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

HIGHEST PART OF READING. ON GRAVEL SOIL

In the best residential part of the district. 40 minutes from Paddington.



WELL APPOINTED RESIDENCE
STANDING IN DELIGHTFUL WALLED-IN
GARDENS.

In a quiet road with country surroundings.

3 RECEPTION. 6 BEDROOMS.
BATHROOM.

All Main Services.

GARAGE and STABLING.

WELL STOCKED GARDENS

with tennis and other lawns, fruit and vegetable gardens.

ABOUT 1 ACRE

A POSITIVE BARGAIN AT £2,450. FREEHOLD.

GOLF AT CALCOT (1 mile) and SONNING (3 miles).

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.



IN THE FAVOURITE CHISLEHURST AREA

Electrified Train Service to City and West End in 25 minutes.
Only 12 miles from London and within few minutes drive of Five Golf Courses.

This attractive SMALL HOUSE OF CHARACTER stands in a private road close to an open space which can never be built on.



Of toned red brick with tiled roof, planned for labour-saving throughout. Accommodation on two floors only. Entrance hall with parquet floor, 3 reception (one with parquet floor), modern domestic offices, 5 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, bathroom, heated linen cupboard, etc.

Main Services.

Gravel Soil.
Large Garage.

Delightfully planned Garden, with lawn, kitchen garden, fruit trees, etc.

PRICE £2,750 FREEHOLD OR CLOSE OFFER

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

CLOSE TO STOKE POGES GOLF COURSE.

WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE OF CHARMING DESIGN



planned on two floors only, with mullioned windows and other features. Lounge hall with oak parquet floor, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electric light and water.

Large Garage.

Well-stocked gardens with tennis and other lawns, plenty of flowering evergreen shrubs and trees. Burnham Beeches is within easy walking distance.

¾ ACRE

FREEHOLD £3,500

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

A COTSWOLD GEM

5 MILES FROM BROADWAY.

UNIQUE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

erected by eminent architect in the heart of the glorious Cotswolds over 500ft. up with magnificent views.

3 reception, studio, 5 bedrooms (4 with fitted washbasins), 2 bathrooms, balcony.

Central heating.

Main water.

Electricity and power.

Double Garage.

Artistic but inexpensive Gardens. Close to the famous villages Chipping Campden, Stow-on-the-Wold, and Moreton-in-Marsh.

London 2 hours.

First rate hunting, golf, fishing and shooting.



Adjoining is a large estate immune from building development.

FOR SALE. FREEHOLD

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

SOMERSET—AMIDST ATTRACTIVE SCENERY

On high ground with magnificent views of the Quantocks.

A MINIATURE ESTATE OF 85 ACRES

Ideal for Pedigree Herd or Stock Breeding on a small scale with Farmhouse residence of Cotswold stone. 2 or 3 reception, 5 or 6 bedrooms, bathroom (additional rooms easily added).

Main Water and Electric Light.

DOUBLE GARAGE.

SMALL

FARMERY.

Hunting with Blackmore Vale and Three other Packs.



The land is in a ring fence and comprises pasture, orchard and arable; good grazing land and plenty of fruit. Sandy loam soil.

£4,950 FREEHOLD.

Rates only £7 10s. per annum.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.



F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

125, HIGH STREET, SEVENOAKS, KENT
Telephone: SEVENOAKS 1147-8.

STATION ROAD EAST, OXTED, SURREY
Telephone: OXTED 240

45, HIGH STREET, REIGATE, SURREY
Telephone: REIGATE 2938



KENT

Within 5 miles of Sevenoaks.



APPROPRIATELY NAMED "THE GARDEN HOUSE."

A BEAUTIFUL SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE, standing in lovely wooded country with southern views; 6 Bedrooms, Dressing Room, Bathroom, 2 Reception Rooms, Cloakroom, usual Offices, including Servants' Sitting Room.

Complete central heating.

Main water and electricity.

Garage. Terraced garden of 1/2 ACRE.

PRICE FREEHOLD £2,500

Sole Agents: F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., SEVENOAKS (Tels. 1147/8) and at Oxted and Reigate.

A GENUINE BARGAIN



CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Queen Anne style, situated in a delightful position 500ft. above sea level and within 20 miles London. Lounge Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, 10 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, excellent Offices.

Central Heating. Main Services. 2 GARAGES. STABLING.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, including hard tennis court, paddocks, etc.; in all about 14 ACRES

PRICE GREATLY REDUCED

Further particulars of F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., Station Road East, OXTED, SURREY (Tel.: 240); and at Sevenoaks and Reigate.

FAMOUS PILGRIMS' WAY

Superb hillside position. Panoramic views.



REIGATE, SURREY.—Unrivalled position on the slope of the Downs, with magnificent far-reaching views. Protected by National Trust Land; 470ft. above sea level. This really comfortable MODERN RESIDENCE: 7 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 3 Reception Rooms, Lounge Hall, etc. Central heating. All main services.

3 ACRES MATURED GROUNDS

FREEHOLD PRICE £4,500

or would be sold with 2 ACRES at £3,800.

Further particulars of the Owner's Sole Agents: F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., REIGATE (Tel.: 2938); and at Sevenoaks and Oxted.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: REGENT 2481.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

LOVELY SOUTH DEVON

Between Dartmouth and Kingsbridge; 250ft. up, south aspect, well sheltered; miles of beautiful sands; entirely unspoiled in old-world village.



3 large reception rooms, 5 bedrooms fitted basins (Froys), built-in furniture and cupboards (Gordon Russell), bath, electric cooking; Triplex stove; main services.

A sub-tropical GARDEN with rare flowers, plants, etc.; self-supporting garden, orchard and pretty lawn.

An opportunity never likely to occur again in this favoured locality.

1 1/4 ACRES.

ONLY £2,700 FREEHOLD

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

ON THE NORTH DOWNS

Electrified train service London in 45 minutes.

A FAMILY MAN SEEKING A MEDIUM-SIZE HOUSE



In this favourite district is advised to inspect this delightful HOME (illustrated).

3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.); all beautifully modernised and ready to occupy immediately.

Main services connected.

A PRETTY GARDEN

with old trees surrounds the House, with lawn, plenty of vegetables and fruit.

PRICE ONLY £2,250 FREEHOLD

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN ON THE CHILTERN HILLS

Extremely healthy, fine bracing air, close to extensive common and on the verge of delightful unspoilt country yet only 26 miles London.

A sunny, compact and easily run

Residence

possessing character and charm; 2 or 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, large box-room; all main services; tastefully disposed gardens of about 1/2 acre with lawns, rose garden, fine specimen trees and shrubs.

Hunting and Golf. London 40 minutes by rail. Owner desires immediate sale.



FREEHOLD.

£2,750, OPEN TO OFFER

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE CHILTERN

35 minutes from London.

COMPACT MODERN RESIDENCE

in excellent order, occupying a secluded but convenient position in a favoured residential location 500ft. up on dry soil, near common, on the verge of beautiful country.

2 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom.

Every modern convenience.

Central heating and all main services.

A really lovely garden with plenty of trees, orchard and kitchen garden; picturesque bungalow suitable for gardener's or chauffeur's cottage.



Golf at Harewood Downs and Beaconsfield. Hunting with Old Berkeley. Executors desire immediate Sale.

1 1/4 ACRES.

FREEHOLD, £2,500

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

(For continuation of F. L. MERCER & Co.'s advertisements see pages xiv., xv. and xix.)

ROXBURGHSHIRE (Melrose).—FOR SALE, charmingly situated near Melrose and enjoying a magnificent view of the Abbey, this XVIIIth CENTURY MANSION of considerable character comprises 4 reception, billiard room, 8 family bedrooms, dressing room, school room, 2 bathrooms, servants' hall, 4-5 maid's rooms, kitchen and other adequate domestic offices. Central heating; Burgh water supply. The outside offices comprise commodious Stable and Garage; the Garden and Policies are well laid out and extend in all to about a little over 17 Acres, and include tennis lawns, range of glass, etc.; Two Service Houses.—For all further particulars and permit to inspect apply, T.136, WALKER, FRASER & STEELE, 74, Bath Street, Glasgow, and 32, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

LAND, ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

SITE OF SEVERAL ACRES, natural beauty essential, for furniture research centre. Write giving the following particulars: nature of sub-soil, map of site, relation to nearest town; gas, electric and water rates; railway, bus, housing, school and shopping facilities. State also price or rent per acre and whether willing to build on a rental basis to our requirements.—FRANK MCPHRY, LTD., Ludwick Corner, Hatfield Hyde, Welwyn Garden City.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

CHOICE PERIOD SMALL RESIDENCE. RESTORED AND MODERNISED.

CHIDDINGFOLD AND HASLEMERE (easy reach of stations and buses).—3 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, usual offices, maids' sitting room. "Aga" cooker. Main services; central heating. Garage. Barn and Playroom. Charming Grounds, about 1 Acre. Handy for Golf Links and Hunting.—Sole Agents, CUBITT & WEST, HASLEMERE (Tel. No.: 680); and at Hindhead.

**TOTTENHAM
COURT RD., W.1
(EUSTON 7000)**

MAPLE & CO., LTD.

**5, GRAFTON ST.,
MAYFAIR, W.1
(RECENT 4685-6)**

RURAL HERTFORDSHIRE

UNDER AN HOUR FROM TOWN

A secluded and well-timbered setting 1 mile station.

Secured position adjoining permanent open space.



PICTURESQUE COUNTRY RESIDENCE Of Tudor Origin.

3 reception rooms, study, 7 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, and domestic offices with maids' sitting room.

Main water and electricity, main drainage, Central heating.

DOUBLE GARAGE. SQUASH COURT. TERRACED GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

spacious lawn, picturesque spring and pool, with island, etc.; in all

ABOUT 3 ACRES

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT
REDUCED PRICE**

Agents: MAPLE & Co., LTD., as above.

SPORTING PROPERTIES— SHOOTINGS, FISHERIES, Etc.

SOUTH DEVON COAST SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE

in charming surroundings. Within 3 miles of the sea. Containing 3 reception rooms, billiard room, 6 bedrooms, bathroom and usual offices.

Gardener's cottage. All main services.

Delightful GROUNDS and tennis court, walled-in garden and paddock; in all about 5½ ACRES.

FISHING

included with the property is 600 yards of SALMON and TROUT-FISHING in the River Axe.

PRICE FREEHOLD. £5,000

Further particulars on application from VAN H. ALLEN and Co., LTD., Estate Agents, Seaton and Lyme Regis.

NORFOLK.—SMALL COUNTRY MANSION of Elizabethan design, 12 miles N.W. from Norwich. To Let Furnished, with 6,000 Acres of Shooting.—Apply, R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, Land Agents, 9, Queen Street, Norwich.

SCOTLAND.

ARGYLLSHIRE—ISLE OF MULL.

ESTATE OF GLENFORS.—Attractive SPORTING ESTATE, near Salen, Mull, two hours from Oban, with moderate-sized Mansion House. Deer Stalking, 25 Stags, 15 Hinds, Salmon and sea trout; Shooting. Sheep stock mainly in Proprietor's own hands. Area over 15,000 Acres. Will be exposed to Public Sale in March unless previously sold. For Brochure apply: LINDSAY HOWE & Co., W.S., 32, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

SHOOTING TO LET.

BERKS.—1,000 ACRES (82 acres wood); keeper's cottage; £135 p.a. **BERKS-WILTS BORDERS.**—3,000 ACRES (300 acres wood); 3 keepers' cottages, 2 luncheon huts.—Details from A. W. NEATE & SONS, Estate Agents, Newbury.

FISHING.

MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRY HOUSE on River Usk to be Let Furnished with 1 mile of fishing; every modern comfort; staff would remain.—Apply, "A.383," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

SHOOTING REQUIRED.

ADVERTISER WISHES TO RENT approximately 2,000 Acres really good SHOOTING, within 50 miles of Birmingham. Good pheasant coverts and partridge ground essential; fishing an added inducement.—"A.385," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

BRITISH SPORTING AGENCY Ltd.
Shooting and Fishing Agents
50, PALL MALL, S.W.1

FORTHCOMING SALE OF ANTIQUES AND FINE ARTS

**AUCTION SALE (FIVE DAYS) OF
ANTIQUE & MODERN FURNITURE
At KING'S RIDE, ASCOT
Commencing Monday, Feb. 13th.**

Catalogues (Price 6d.) of
WM. HOUGHTON & Co., 9, Idol Lane, E.C.3
Phone: MANsion House 6947.

**SALISBURY & DISTRICT.—ESTATE AGENTS.
MYDDELTON & MAJOR, F.A.I., Salisbury.**

FOR SALE IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

**MAGNIFICENT CATTLE RANCH AND
TOBACCO FARM, 8,280 ACRES;** 25 miles nearest town; 12½ miles railway station. Ranch well watered, and one of the best grazing propositions in district. Has very good land for maize and tobacco.

Proposition for young man with capital to start on.

PRICE 10/- PER ACRE.

£3,000 CASH, IF DESIRED.

Balance payable over 3 years, Bank Interest.

No Taxes.

**IDEAL FARM TO GROW AND FEED CATTLE FOR
EXPORT. ALL NECESSARY FARMBUILDINGS**

Write:

CUMMING, GWELO, SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Your Garden Needs These LOVELY BROOMS

ANDREANUS PROSTRATA, yellow	s. d.
and crimson	2 6
C. E. PEARSON, buff and red	2 6
LORD LAMBOURNE, crimson and cream	3 0
GOLDEN SUNLIGHT, lovely gold	3 0
PRAECOX, soft yellow	2 6
MOONLIGHT, creamy white	2 6

D. WALPOLE, crimson and rose	3 0
DALLEMORE 1, pink and mauve	3 0
CORNISH CREAM, large cream	2 6
PRAECOX ALBA, finest white	2 6
FIREFLY, crimson and yellow	2 6
HIBERNIA, flame and cream	2 6

Either Collection 15/6

Carriage and packing Free for C.W.O.

Both Collections 30/-

(All pot-grown plants nicely grown.) Single plants sold, but 6d. extra must be added for postage.

GAYBORDER NURSERIES

LIMITED

Melbourne, Derbyshire

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY
184, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.3. Tel.: Kens. 0855.

RENT ONLY £250 PER ANNUM
JUST IN THE MARKET.

NEAR GUILDFORD

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL ESTATE of nearly 50 ACRES in charming position away from all traffic. Charming old-fashioned Residence brought thoroughly up to date at very large expense and approached by pretty drive; 3 excellent reception, 10 bedrooms (h. and c. basins), 4 bathrooms; all main services and central heating; excellent garage accommodation; gardener's cottage; beautiful gardens, wood and heatherland; in all

NEARLY 50 ACRES

Unique property and in perfect order. Just in market, present occupant having purchased larger estate. Long Lease; favourable terms. Small premium. Highly recommended.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Tel.: Kens. 0855.)

MALVERN WELLS

VIEWS FOR 30 MILES

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE

**BEAUTIFUL COTSWOLD STYLE
RESIDENCE**

IN PERFECT ORDER. 3 reception, 8 bed, 2 baths. All main services; central heating. (Superior Cottage cost £1,500 to build). Stabling; garage. Lovely Gardens and nearly

12 ACRES VALUABLE MEADOWS

FREEHOLD ONLY £3,350

Photos and details of Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Kens. 0855.)

NORFOLK

**EXACTLY WHAT IS WANTED
AND ONLY £2,250 FREEHOLD**

A VERY NICE GEORGIAN HOUSE, in spotless condition and completely modernised. Close old-world village near coast. 3 good reception, 7 bed, 2 dressing, 2 bathrooms, servants' hall. Main electric light. Modern drainage. H. and c. basins. Independent hot-water system. Garage (for 3). Lovely old-timbered grounds; tennis lawn; tea lawn; paddocks; nearly 5 ACRES. No servant difficulty, as near large town. A very charming property. Prompt application advised.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Tel.: Kens. 0855.)

SOMERSET

**CHARMING QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE
8 ACRES. ONLY £2,750**

ON EDGE OF PICTURESQUE VILLAGE. near the Quantock Hills and few miles Taunton; south aspect. 3 reception, 8 bed and dressing, bathroom. MAIN ELECTRICITY, MAIN WATER, MAIN DRAINAGE. Charming old-world Grounds with tennis lawn, orchard and meadows. Garage and Stabling.

UNIQUE LITTLE PROPERTY

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Kens. 0855.)

AUCTION AND ESTATE ADVERTISEMENT CHARGES

THE charge for Small Estate Announcements is 16/8 per inch single column, per insertion. Portions of one inch are charged as follows:—Quarter-inch (about 3 lines) 4/2 (minimum); Three-eighths-inch (about 4 lines) 6/3; Half-inch (about 6 lines) 8/4, and so on.

Box numbers, 6d. extra for half-an-inch or less, space thus occupied being charged as part of the advertisement.

Blocks reproducing photographs of properties can be made at a charge of 11d. per square inch, with a minimum charge of 12/10.

For further particulars apply Advertisement Department, "Country Life," Tower House, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

THE LONDON SEASON

TOWN HOUSES & FLATS

Advertisements of some of

LONDON'S CHOICEST TOWN PROPERTY

(FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED)

form a special feature facing Editorial matter on page xxxi.

TOO MANY PHEASANTS

IT sometimes happens that the end of the pheasant-shooting season is reached with an uncomfortable surplus of birds unshot. There are various reasons for it besides accident or illness to some of the guns and so disturbance of arrangements at some of the more important days. This year, for instance, many Boxing Day shoots were abandoned because of the snow, and it is not always easy to get emergency guns in a hurry, for if it is a Saturday many men will be booked for hunting, and at this time of year others will be away with their families for winter sports.

In a shoot where most drives are planned for eight guns, a loss of two makes a very big difference to the effective gun power, and it is by no means easy in some cases to concentrate birds on the proper area of the front. There is little undergrowth left, and with everything bare the birds have a great advantage. It is in conditions like this that those growths of bramble which seemed such a nuisance in the earlier part of the season now come in to redeem themselves by furnishing a little cover.

Probably the most useful help on these occasions is a "sewin." This is simply a long line into which is knotted at yard or so intervals pieces of rag or bundles of feathers. Sewins can be bought ready made from firms who supply rearing appliances and food, or they can be hastily extemporised out of a few ferret lines with rags or even newspaper tied in the knots.

If such a line is arranged so that it is about two feet off the ground and one end is made fast to a stake, a boy at the other end has only to twitch the end of the string to make all the rags flap and jiggle in an attractive way. Birds see it, and do not know what to make of it. You can see them realise its terrible potentiality for danger, then turn and skulk rapidly away from it. In fact, they do not even like to fly over it!

With two or three of these sewins available and worked by a boy who knows what he has to do, a great measure of the undefended front can be covered. A rough skeleton reel like a line-dryer, which can be easily made from a few hazel sticks and French nails, is a great advantage in allowing the sewins to be rapidly picked up and laid out in position for the next beat. It is, however, essential to bear in mind that movement is the essence of the device, and it is not enough simply to let the string swing in the wind.

At times keepers simply rely on loose crumpled sheets of newspaper to form an efficient blockade line, but these lack movement and are not adequately alarming. The sewin is, in fact, even more effective than the average line of human stops, for there are no gaps along it, and where birds contemptuously

sneak through between stops they dare not run under that peculiar-looking line of rags. One sewin I saw a year or two ago had at intervals a small closed tin with a rattling pebble or so in it. "Do you think the noise helps?" I asked the keeper. He grinned as he answered: "That's no' for the birds, sir, it's for me to hear that the lads are keeping the string goin'!" A moral which all may well take to heart.

Now one may well ask oneself does it really matter if, after all, one has not had the fullest opportunities for shooting?—the stock will be available for next season. This is true on a private estate, but to-day, when most shooting is a matter of syndicates, it is not a matter one can take quite so lightly. A well known shot gave it as his opinion that every member of a syndicate should be obliged to send a deputy if unable to shoot in person. As he put it, "It is not fair on the other guns." From the keeper's point of view, too, it is disappointing to raise a number of birds which are not shot after all, and from the landowner's, failure to reach the average bag is not good for the reputation of the ground.

On the other hand, some syndicates make a point of cleaning up everything down to the last possible bird, and deliberately over-shoot, moving to some other shoot for the next season. This is, fortunately, not a common offence, but it does occur, particularly in cases where affairs have not run smoothly between owner and tenants and, more often, owner's keeper and tenants.

In many cases the form of lease lays down conditions in that the tenants have to put down so many eggs; but there is seldom a limit of bag, such as there is on a grouse moor. In general, if all goes well the bag will be half the number of eggs set, with a margin for stock birds for the aviary. Actually it is not very easy for a syndicate to over-shoot, except with the connivance of the keeper. The latter can probably contrive to allow such "leakage" that he can still close the season with an adequate stock in hand. Probably the best condition an owner leasing to an unknown syndicate can insert is a limit of only so many days' shooting per month; but the subject is too big a one for anything except generalisation, as the individual conditions of both syndicates and leases vary so widely.

After all, if a shoot is not properly shot the loss falls on the members of the syndicate, and the knowledge that "the shoot was only lightly shot last season" is not a deterrent to a fresh tenant provided that he is aware that these conditions are really so. The difficulty is that there are other reasons for a poor figure in the game-book, and that the phrase "lightly shot" is in some quarters a paraphrase for the fact that there was little to shoot!

H. B. C. P.

SOLUTION to No. 469

The clues for this appeared in January 21st issue.

STICKINTHEMUD
LROGVNT
ALADDINBREADTH
PISSEUNRE
SANDHOLLYPERI
UELUAAASN
SORTIESREFUSES
LIVTTE
ILLNESSTHEORIC
NARRHHRROT
GATELEVELCARP
UTNLPNDL
ALIMENTANOSMIA
ECCEIROAY
DEADRECKONING

ACROSS.

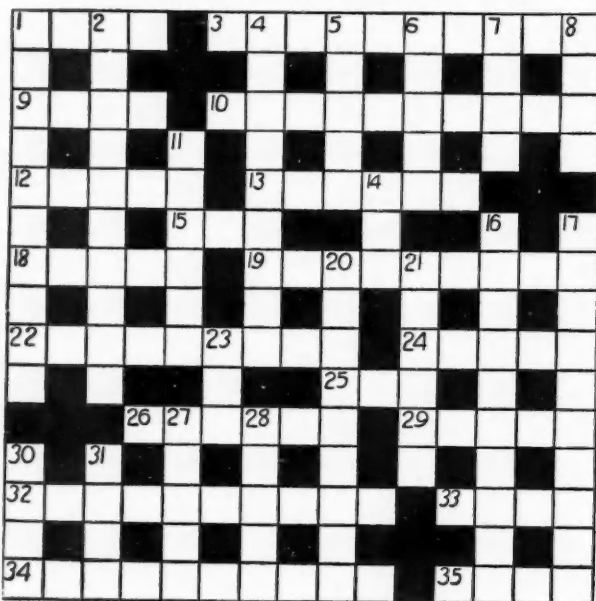
1. It will wait for you no more than the beginning of 1 down (4)
3. Without exaggeration it was used most effectively at Crécy (three words, 3, 4, 3)
9. "Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed And batten on this —?" —Shakespeare (4)
10. His is not a voluntary dance (two words, 5, 5)
12. Another dance, Bohemian like the last (5)
13. It is used with crushing effect (6)
15. A Greek letter has got in upside down (3)
18. Way of going in for the race (5)
19. "Tires oxen" (anagr.) (9)
22. Six men are confused—by their own questions? (9)
24. "Meanwhile the — ditties were not mute, Tempered to the oaten flute"—Milton (5)
25. Dial for dispensing with 1 down (3)
26. Sleep on it (6)
29. Confuse (5)

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 470

A prize of books to the value of 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 470, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the **first post on the morning of Tuesday, January 31st, 1939.**

The winner of Crossword No. 469 is Miss Joan Williams, Newnham Hall, Daventry, Northants.

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 470



DOWN.

1. Of course, they divide up the hours (10)
2. His palace was an inspiration to Adam (10)
4. It will be wiser if it is screwed on the right way (9)
5. Associations for golfers (5)
6. A story that's new (5)
- 7 and 8. Ablutions, as preferred in the West and East of England respectively? (two words, each 4)
11. Records of more than one Derby winner of the same name (6)
14. What rubbish to turn back from the summit! (3)
16. Earth's tummy belt (two words, 6, 4)
17. Musical instruments—that is in the Psalms (10)
20. Formerly for formerly (9)
21. Jack and Jock take the road (6)
23. There's nothing in it (3)
27. It tells of the wrath of Achilles (5)
28. Its inferences are reasonable (5)
30. Hardly a gay colour (4)
31. It is as well to be seen in intellectual society (4)

Name

Address

CRUFT'S KENNEL NOTES

HORSES and dogs go very well together, anyone who has an eye for one being pretty sure to be a judge of the other. There is a certain affinity between them, as Mr. Jorrocks recognised when he declared that horse and hound were made for one another, or something of that sort, and the fox was the connecting link between the two. Many generations of our race have had a liking for both. "Orses and dorgs is some men's fancy. They're wittles and drink to me—lodging, wife and children—reading, writing and 'rith-metic—snuff, tobacco and sleep," said one of the characters in "David Copperfield." Those of us who have followed dog shows for many years have had the pleasure of meeting large numbers of men and women who have been

by winning first prizes at Brighton, the Scottish Kennel Club at Edinburgh, Harrogate, Bournemouth, Richmond, etc. It will be seen that he is typical in head and body, he has excellent legs and feet, and he is a good mover. Miss Pitt has refused an offer of £100 for him made by an American exhibitor. She will not part with him any more than she will with Mount Royal. That is the spirit one appreciates.

Ample classification is provided for all the spaniel family at Cruft's show at the Royal Agricultural Hall on Wednesday and Thursday, February 8th and 9th. Thirteen classes for Clumbers have been put on for Mr. H. Scott to judge, and, if experience of recent years is any guide, they should produce an excellent entry, although Baroness Burton's dogs will be enforced absentees, as she is down for cairn terriers. The Clumber classes add distinction to any show, for these handsome dogs have an air of high breeding that makes them respected wherever they are seen. One appreciates, too, their sensible heads, which afford evidences of high intelligence. It is scarcely necessary to be told that they are easily trained to work with the gun. Indeed, it is said that they can be broken more readily than any of the spaniels, though, having had no actual experience, we have to take this claim at second hand.

They are seen at their best working in a team, doing duty as beaters. It was in this way that King George V, a thoroughly practical sportsman, used them at Sandringham when he was alive. Wild rhododendrons had encroached so much on certain parts of the estate there as to be almost inaccessible for human beaters, but they presented no obstacles to the sturdy Clumbers, which were able to get about under them. They also came in handy for wildfowl on the marshes. They have the temperament that prevents them over-running their noses, working steadily and methodically. "Stonehenge's" book on "The Dog" explains how they were worked in 1879. "Being mute, the Clumber spaniel is taught never to range more than from 25 to 40 yards from his master, who thus never loses sight of his team for more than a few minutes at a time, and whatever game is stirred rises within gunshot. Since the general use of human beaters instead of canine in the battues which are now the fashion, the spaniel has been at a discount except in rabbit shooting and for beating small spinneys for pheasants before the commencement of the regular season. Still there is work to be done by the keepers preparatory to battues in which dogs are required, and in large establishments Clumbers are still kept for that purpose, in which their mute, steady and quiet style of hunting makes them eminently useful." We understand that there is now a ready demand for working Clumbers.



MISS E. MARY PITT'S CLUMBER SPANIEL, CARNFORTH BEAU

equally devoted to dogs and horses, and others who have had pedigree herds and flocks.

Our illustration to-day is of the Clumber spaniel, Carnforth Beau, the property of Miss E. Mary Pitt, Cressing House, near Braintree, Essex, a member of Cruft's Dog Show Society. Miss Pitt is also the owner of a beautiful riding horse, Mount Royal by name, who has won firsts and championships enough to make him famous. Coming to her in 1935 as an unshown five year old, he has since had a brilliant career in the show-ring. An officer in the 5th Royal Inniskillings gave him his first schooling after he became her property, and then he went to Mr. Horace Smith at Holyport. Among his victories have been the Essex County Cup for the champion hunter, and he was first and reserve champion at Aldershot. Naturally, his mistress is very proud of him, and we fancy that Carnforth Beau, too, must please her every time she looks at him.

He is a worthy member of a fine strain, having been bred by Messrs. Cape and Cochrane when they were in partnership. His sire was the well known Carnforth Lancer that did so much at our own shows before he was exported to America, where he has been the best of his breed on many occasions. Beau's dam was Oakerland Rusalka, a first prize winner, and he has shown himself worthy of his parentage

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December 31, 1938

Liabilities		£
Capital paid up	...	15,158,621
Reserve Fund	...	12,410,609
Current, Deposit and other Accounts	...	464,249,757
Acceptances and Confirmed Credits	...	8,734,236
Engagements	...	8,483,612
Assets		
Coin, Notes and Balances with Bank of England	...	53,651,380
Balances with, and Cheques on other Banks	...	17,813,029
Money at Call and Short Notice	...	25,089,239
Investments at or under market value	...	118,869,021
Bills Discounted:		
British Treasury Bills	...	27,035,202
Other Bills	...	21,463,608
Advances and other Accounts	...	209,255,066
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances, Confirmed Credits and Engagements	...	17,217,848
Bank Premises and other Properties	...	9,689,274
Shares in Yorkshire Penny Bank Ltd.	...	937,500
Investments in Affiliated Companies:		
Belfast Banking Co. Ltd.	...	1,795,836
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COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. LXXXV.—No. 2193.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1939

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Bertram Park

43, Dover Street, W.1.

LADY ANNE BRIDGEMAN

Lady Anne Bridgeman is the second surviving daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bradford; her engagement to Viscount Cowdray, who succeeded his father in 1933, was announced last week.

COUNTRY LIFE

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EDITORIAL NOTICE.—Contributions submitted to the Editor of COUNTRY LIFE should be typewritten and, wherever possible, accompanied by photographs of outstanding merit. Fiction is not required. The Editor does not undertake to return unsuitable material if it is not accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

IF FARMING IS RESTORED!

FOR its very complexity the question "what would be the repercussions if farming were to be restored?" could not be categorically answered in our recent series of articles. To-day, seizing Hydra by all its heads, Sir Herbert Matthews gives an answer to each. He does not claim that his opinions can, in so short a space, be more than a series of "blunt assertions." A reasoned statement of all the repercussions of a restored agriculture would involve a long and complicated treatise. But his main contentions can be stated very shortly. Industry, he emphasises, has lost much of its overseas trade. Another market for the goods produced by our industrial workers is therefore needed. There is one market ready for indefinite expansion, the home market. If home agriculture produces £100,000,000 more, there is then another £100,000,000 to be spent. If, on the other hand, agriculture languishes, the home market will diminish year by year. The repercussions on foreign and Empire trade are, of course, implied in this categorical statement. If the anticipated expansion occurs, the demand for foreign and Dominion foodstuffs will diminish, though that need do the Dominions no harm on their present managed currency basis. As for shipping between this country and foreign ports, Sir Herbert admits the necessary loss in freightage. He suggests, however, that, in spite of this, shipping interests need be none the worse. With industry and agriculture flourishing at home, charges could be raised, ships be better found, wages and conditions for seamen improved, and passenger traffic increased. These are all, of course, matters on which a spurious antagonism between the interests of town and country can be alleged. That, as a fact, is completely fictitious, and Mr. Oliver Stanley did great service, both to agriculture and the nation, in emphasising that fact in his speech at the National Farmers' Union dinner last week. He very usefully reminded his audience

that, whatever the present misfortunes of our export trade, it had been one of the main foundations of our national wealth and a factor on which the present high standard of living depends. And he maintained also that, while one of the chief concerns of the Board of Trade must be the encouragement of exports, the necessary trade agreements—such as those recently negotiated with the United States and Australia—could achieve their purpose without sacrificing the interests of the British farmer. As for the repercussions on finance, Sir Herbert thinks that an increase of £100,000,000 worth of annual new wealth within the country would re-orientate the ideas of thousands of business men. Instead of their money going to Mexican oilfields or Russian bonds, "the many fields now waiting for finance to develop them would be turned into wealth-producing areas." The repercussions on agriculture itself depend naturally on the kind of action taken, but there can be no doubt as to the effect of increased production on defence. It means two vital things: less dependence on other countries, and a vast relief for our Navy in convoy duty.

PROPERTY AND WAR RISKS

THERE is good reason to believe that the Government are reconsidering their attitude to the demand for some form of State insurance for war risks to property, in view of the refusal of insurance companies to do so. It is not only property-owners who are insistent on the point—Lord Chesham and Sir J. W. Lorden expressed their views at the National Federation's annual meeting last week—but local authorities and, indeed, all the innumerable components of great cities are left at present in the same position of uncertainty, pending details of the "plan for eventual compensation" announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The view of property-owners is that the State alone can give the security they are entitled to. From the State's point of view, with the limitless resources available to it as security, and the long-term attitude that it can adopt, a compulsory nation-wide scheme of insurance against war risks, with a reasonable premium, offers the prospect of a profitable speculation over a term of years. The risks from the possibilities of air warfare are not, as we had occasion to emphasise last week, an emergency matter, necessary as prompt action has now become through neglect of a realistic outlook since the last war, but inherent in the scientific age we live in. As such, it is the Government's responsibility to insure that the economic life of the nation is given a secure basis. The fact that the insurance companies cannot see their way to undertake war risk business seems conclusive against suggestions that private enterprise can provide any adequate scheme. The problem of this type of insurance is one of almost incredible intricacy. Such questions, for example, as whether there should be a differential rate of premium (for various classes of real estate and goods and chattels) arise at once; and towards the end of the main points for consideration is one that all will hope may eventually, and not long hence, have to be dealt with, namely, what proportion of accrued premiums should be returned to policy-holders, the risk having become negligible. Much material has already been accumulated, the opinions and practical suggestions of many of the foremost men in commerce and industry, as well, of course, as actuaries, having been freely expressed. As to war risks affecting real estate, some agents particularly associated with urban property have gone so far as to say that the absence of any Government scheme of insurance is deterring investors from buying property. The market is certainly rather weak in that section, but there are other factors that may quite convincingly account for that weakness. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and some agents assure us that, both as regards sales and lettings, quite a useful amount of business is being done in the disposal of town houses and country residential properties to buyers or tenants who are content to assume such risk as there may be, for the sake of a bargain. Meanwhile, the early date of the first Courts means an early beginning of the London season, and we understand that a number of houses are to let on distinctly favourable terms.

COUNTRY NOTES



NATIONAL SERVICE

THE Prime Minister's appeal to the nation on Monday night, if it was scarcely a clarion call, must be taken as seriously as it was delivered.

The scheme evolved for voluntary national service represents the extent of protective organisation in peace time to which a coalition government regards it as desirable to go. For that very reason it is vital that its programme should receive the fullest support. It certainly cannot be said that there is anything very difficult for the average citizen, whether man or woman, in carrying out the more precise instructions which they have now received from the Government. The schedule of reserved occupations which was published on Tuesday is intended to safeguard the country's productive capacity, and should be easy enough to understand. A point which should be noted, however, is that it does not attempt to restrict entry into the Regular Services, such as the Army or the Fire Brigade, nor is there any restriction upon anybody joining any branch of service in their trade or professional capacity. The schedule deals only with attempts on the part of the "reserved" individuals concerned to volunteer for whole-time duty in time of war outside their trade or professional capacity. Between them the National Service Guide and the Schedule of Reserved Occupations will show almost everybody what branch of service is likely best to suit his circumstances.

THE LOCAL COMMITTEES

MUCH, of course, will depend on the constitution and working of the National Service Committees which are to be set up by the Ministry of Labour. These committees are intended to stimulate recruiting for all the various services within their areas, to arrange for advice to be given to enquirers, and to consider complaints from individuals who are dissatisfied with decisions given upon their applications to enrol. A committee is to be appointed for each county and county borough under the chairmanship of the chairman of the county council or the mayor of the borough. There are to be representatives of the local authority, of employers and of organised labour, and of both the fighting and nursing services. The criticism will undoubtedly be made that, under the benevolent direction of the Minister of Labour, we are being handed over to unbridled bureaucracy, and that the real "reserved occupations" will be those of the Civil Service and the fortunate beings who belong to the National Association of Local Government Officers. There is, unfortunately, only too much ground for this allegation to be found in our recent pre-National Service history, and if the local National Service Committees are not strong and independent, things are not likely to improve. The committees are to have as secretaries "responsible local officers of the Ministry of Labour" and as joint-secretaries members of the staffs of the local authorities—a not altogether inspiring proposition. A suggestion which seems worth considering is that the organisation should be much more closely and definitely identified with the local Territorial organisations, the members of which are likely to be a good deal more "defence-minded" than the mayor and burgesses.

A ROAD POLICY FOR THE LAKE DISTRICT

IN a phrase now famous for its ineptitude the Cumberland County Council recommended, five years ago, the making of motor roads through the Lake District "to open up a unique countryside which is gradually being forgotten owing to its present inaccessibility" and "to make the finest scenery in Great Britain a paying proposition." It was addressed to the Commissioner for the Special Area of West Cumberland with the triple object of giving productive work to the unemployed, improving communications with the industrial area, and procuring grants in excess of those obtainable from the Ministry of Transport. The Friends of the Lake District have now produced a survey of the results of this "opening up" and commercialisation of the Lakes with the above title, and propose that, instead of constructing costly motor roads of no "strategic" value in the sacred recesses of the fells—for the sole benefit of flabby sightseers who would be much better for being encouraged to use their legs—a coherent road plan should be devised and adhered to. The plan they recommend, and which is obviously the right one, is for first-class motor roads up to and round the Lake District, connecting the industrial towns of West Cumberland more easily with the east and south, but restricting all roads in the district to a width below what is normal elsewhere and closing some of them altogether to motor traffic. Now that "fitness" is recognised as a national concern, the strenuous have some political representation *vis-à-vis* the vested interests of the road merchants. Not all the new roads are bad—the Westmorland County Council has an eye for beauty. But making arterial roads over Hardknot, Wrynose, Honister, Newlands Hause and the rest, which have no relation to industry's needs, is criminal waste—of virgin, challenging beauty; of public money; and of youth's preserves.

ON THE HILL-TOP

The hill was rough with whin and heather
On either side the narrow track;
And pebble-stones all loose together
Beneath our tread went rolling back.
But up we climbed, the bracken fragrant,
The breezes blowing cool and sweet,
Finding the path still winding vagrant
Through boggy grass and springy peat.

Then at the top we paused, and, turning,
Beheld the Sound—a silver blade;
Sunset behind the hills was burning,
Shadows upon them softly laid;
And high above the mountains yonder
The moon had hung her evening light—
Enchanted in a world of wonder,
We stood and dreamed upon the height.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

ENGLAND WIN AT TWICKENHAM

ONCE again Twickenham has been a fatal ground to the Welshmen, but to say this is to do injustice to the English fifteen and especially to the English forwards, who covered themselves with muddy glory. The Selectors emerged from their troublous trials with a very fine pack, of whom Marshall in particular was terrific, and if the backs were less conspicuous, the soft ground and the greasy ball were not made for them. It was a very fast game for such a day, and the swiftness with which some of the rushes gained a surprising amount of ground was notable. England did most of the attacking, and nobody could say that they did not deserve to win, but they might very possibly not have won, for the Welsh periods of attack, if comparatively short, were intensely menacing. Especially so was their furious assault when the sands of time were rapidly running out, and for several minutes the English supporters held their breath in an agony of suspense. This new English fifteen, having surmounted its first and very dangerous hurdle, ought now to have high hopes against Ireland and Scotland.

POINT-TO-POINTS

PPOINT-TO-POINTS will soon loom large upon the hunting horizon. These cheery gatherings, which attract all types of country-dwellers, do much in maintain-

ing essential hunting goodwill. At the present time the term "point-to-point" is a misnomer, just as steeplechasing has nothing whatever to do with steeples. The old-fashioned point-to-point which Sherston knew has now gone by the board; it is not practical politics in these days of heavy costs to run meetings over a natural country. The modern edition of a point-to-point is a different affair, and the true position is that Hunt racing has become a regular business, the chances of a so-called "genuine hunter" being now practically non-existent. There are quite a number of owners who keep strings of four or five horses specially for the purpose of Hunt racing, and do their best to secure the services of the best riders of the day. This is hardly in keeping with either the letter or the spirit of point-to-point meetings, which should, above all, encourage owners to ride their own horses. It should be the aim and object of every Hunt to endeavour to induce owners to do this, and it might be brought about by either giving the owner-rider a seven-pound allowance, or by placing a five-pound penalty upon horses which are not ridden by their owners. If something is not done in this direction there is a distinct danger that modern point-to-points will degenerate into mere pot-hunting affairs, the most detestable of all things connected with horse and hound.

THE 1938 SHOOTING SEASON

THE shooting season finishes legally at the end of the month, and it has been a season which is difficult to put into its proper proportion. Viewed as a game year it was not good. There were average yields here and there, where weather had been favourable, but the drought in the south of England and most of East Anglia meant results below average. Actually no figures really register the true value of this year, for the Crisis broke and moor and forest were left. It would be idle to pretend that partridge conditions, as judged by bags, do not reflect the political and national disturbance, and figures cannot be judged from any normal datum line. Actually, results would probably have proved rather below average for the country as a whole, but here and there conditions were astonishingly favourable. It was, as we forecasted, a poor and patchy year, but the political disturbance has made it so abnormal that, like the War years, it is best crossed out of the record, since outside conditions contributed to a generally disappointing result. It was nowhere bad enough to cause complete failure, if in few places adequate enough to encourage a glow of satisfaction. People were grateful that, in spite of the upset, there was something to shoot—and that, in general, is all that can be said for it.

NEWCASTLE AND THE ROMAN WALL

HADRIAN'S WALL is our most vivid monument of the Roman *imperium*, stirring the imagination in a way that no remains of villas and temples, laboriously excavated, can ever do. But the wall itself, majestically sweeping across the wild northern moorlands, will tell the traveller little unless he is prepared to go and visit a museum, and unfortunately there is at present no adequate museum, though there are interesting small collections at Housesteads and Chesters, for studying the results of archaeological research. An appeal is now being made to raise £20,000 for a museum of the Wall in Newcastle, and a quarter of this sum has already been promised by Durham University

on condition that the rest is found within two years. Newcastle is the obvious place for the museum. The main collection of remains is there, at present in the hands of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries; it is where the Wall begins, and the city itself, in spite of its industrial development, contains many remarkably interesting survivals of its past history. Few travellers think of exploring Newcastle as they do York or Durham; yet its Roman remains, its mediæval castle and churches, the fragments of its walls, its old merchants' houses, its Trinity House and its Jesus Hospital, and the fine Regency lay-out given it by its nineteenth-century architect, Grainger, cover almost the whole of its historical development from the Romans' *novum castrum*.



AN UNDER-SEA DRAWING BY ROBERT GIBBINGS

DRAWN UNDER WATER

MR. ROBERT GIBBINGS, the engraver, sculptor, and former director of the Golden Cockerel Press, makes drawing history with his exhibition, at the Stafford Gallery, of "sea bottom landscapes" drawn under and actually in the water. It is a weird world that he shows us, for the most part not more than fifteen feet below the sea off Bermuda and in the Red Sea. Yet, except by those who know the West Indian "sea gardens," its beauty is overlooked. Dr. William Beebe has photographed and painted the sea bottom from a glass chamber. Mr. Gibbings goes down in a diving helmet and bathing suit, using a sheet of xylonite (a substance like ivory) for paper, and a stick of graphite in rubber tubing as a pencil. The interest of his work, apart from the conditions under which it was executed, is that he approaches submarine landscape as an artist, with a fine sense of decorative design and an established technique, rather than as a naturalist. With black and white he suggests the wonderful colours, but the drawings attract mainly by their bold design. Such titles as "Blue Angels and Grunts," "Herbaceous Water," and "A Clump of Acropora" give an idea of their exotic subjects.

A NATURAL CLOWN

THE baby giant panda at the Zoo, who has been given the name of Ming, acts up to everything that has been written about it. A more engaging and comic creature it would be impossible to imagine, while its accessibility, thanks to the Zoo authorities and to Ming's sociable habits, enables visitors to regard it as a pet rather than the exceptionally rare animal that it is. From twelve till three it receives visitors in the Tea Room, where it has a pen like a sheep at a show. In the middle, a large box serves as bed and stage, approached by a sloping board with slats. On the box Ming may be seen lying flat, hands folded under chin, and feet stretched out aft, obviously pretending to be a hearth-rug, while those black-patched eyes survey the gathering to see if there are enough spectators to warrant another turn. When there are, Ming shuffles to his (or her) feet, wobbles down the plank, falls off the end, crawls to the barrier with those sadly introverted paws, and assumes the erect to be scratched, fondled and admired. The round having been made, there is a pause for rolling or rest in one corner, then a deliberate return up the plank to the stage. The neighbouring snub-nosed monkey, covered with fine silky golden hair, appealing and exquisite as he is, and very affectionate, can hardly hope to develop Ming's triumphant exhibitionism. A last, chance encounter with the latter discovered him waddling with his keeper towards a motor van and sitting up coolly beside the driver.

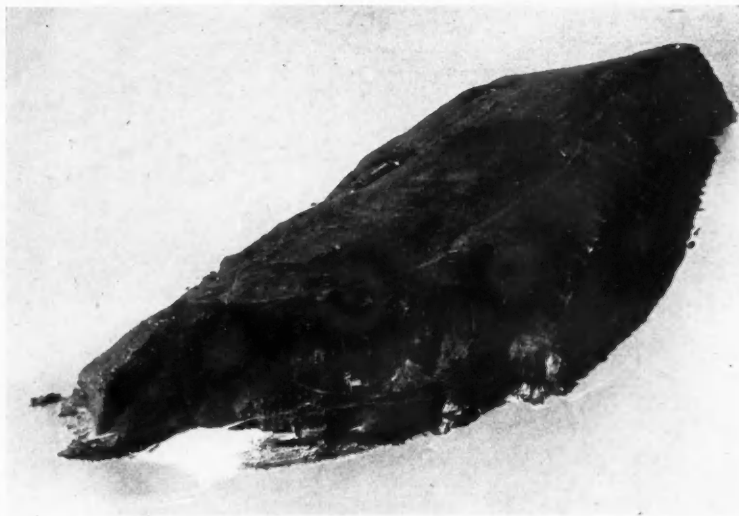
THE STEEP HOLM

A LONELY OUTPOST IN THE SEVERN SEA

BRITAIN has many small islands strewn along her western seaboard well worth an intensive survey, the result of which might add something to contemporary history, and would certainly prove a very interesting occupation for the person who carried out the job. As regards the Steep Holm, an island I have occupied for the last eight years, I am hoping that before long a really exhaustive examination will be undertaken; indeed, a preliminary survey has already been made by a party of well qualified specialists, but these few notes may interest those who do not wish for the difficult language of the expert.

The Steep Holm is an island in the middle of the Severn Sea, half way between the coast of Somerset and that of Glamorgan. The nearest point of the mainland is Brean Down, Somerset, a great headland between Weston-super-Mare and Burnham-on-Sea. The island is built of limestone, and rises 250ft. above sea level. In some places its precipitous sides are so undercut by the swift-flowing tides that at certain angles the island has a mushroom-like appearance. Its area is 47 acres, and its circumference a little over a mile.

Brean Down and the Steep Holm are really outlying points of the Mendips, and in another



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STEEP HOLM SEEN FROM THE AIR



SUNSET IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL WITH STEEP HOLM SILHOUETTED ON THE HORIZON

sense are closely associated. The former area is in the occupation of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, an Order in Council having made it a bird sanctuary more than twenty-five years ago; and the Steep Holm is another protectorate for all wild life. In this case, however, it has not the same status that Brean Down has, but, as the two areas are so near together, and as I have for many years "watched" Brean Down, it is easy to keep the Steep Holm also under observation. Particularly is this so because from the watcher's hut on Brean Down—the hut, by the way, is a squat, solid stone building, actually within the ramparts of a Roman fort—I can see the only landing place on the island, and with my telescope any pirate craft approaching would be identified, and a 'phone message to Weston would bring a motor boat, and police, if necessary, to my assistance in less than an hour. The island is five miles from Weston and four from my hut on Brean Down, but as the tides in the channel run very strong, the crossing is not always a happy one, unless one is not prone to *mal de mer*.

My researches are those of an amateur, and so in these notes only references to the most important events in the island's history will be made. Early man seems never to have occupied, nor even visited it, for not a single artefact has ever been found. When, however, we come to the A.D. period man has been very busy. If we look round the island as early as the middle of the sixth century we find an ecclesiastical fraternity in possession, and it is claimed that it was on this lone isle that Gildas wrote his melancholy account of Britain from the Roman Occupation to his own time, his period being 493 to 571. There are records of a priory on the island having been restored in the thirteenth century by the third Lord Berkeley, and doubtless Gildas "enjoyed" the hospitality of this brotherhood while doing his literary work, although one can hardly imagine Gildas enjoying anything. He went there for solitude, but even in this out-of-the-way spot he could not find what he sought, for Northmen freebooters were using the island as a jumping-off ground for raiding the coasts on both sides of the channel; he seems, however, to have completed his work and then left. The ruined walls of the priory can still be traced, and a thirteenth century stone memorial slab, which was unearthed in 1867, is preserved on the island. About



AT THE PEREGRINE'S EYRIE. EYASSES SIXTEEN DAYS OLD



PÆONIA CORALLINA. STEEP HOLM IS ITS ONLY HABITAT IN BRITAIN

918, after their defeat at Watchet. Danish pirates took refuge there, some afterwards escaping to Wales and others to Ireland. Githa, the mother of Harold, found sanctuary on the island with some of her ladies after "Hastings," until arrangements could be made to carry her to France. On the landing beach is a stone, the original of which was erected in 1373, the date on which Bristol received her charter, and this stone marks her western boundary. In 1867 the island was turned into a fortress, with barracks and a number of smaller buildings; ten 7in. guns were mounted, and a skeleton garrison stationed there. In 1903, however, the post was abandoned, but the guns, each weighing seven tons, still lie there, just rusty reminders of some invasion scare of the period. The barracks are now used as my headquarters when staying on the island, and for the accommodation of friends when they wish to pay a visit. The 49,000-gallon reservoir, which supplied the garrison with water, is very useful on these visits, for, although the original supply was said to be good for sore eyes, the well only yields a very limited quantity to-day, and looks more suitable for a lotion than a drink.

Most of the applications received for permission to visit the island come from persons connected with archaeological and natural history societies, or from individuals interested in kindred subjects, and they all seem to find the island a happy hunting ground, for they come again and again. The botanists come particularly to see *Paeonia corallina* growing wild—its only habitat in Britain; *Allium ameloprasum*—an unusual variety—

Inula crithmoides, and *Plantago caronopus* (var. *Sabrina*) are other rarities. A thousand pairs of gulls nest on the island, herring, greater, and lesser black-backed. Sheldrake in large numbers breed there, so do mallard and cormorant, the latter nowhere else on the Somerset coast. Raven and peregrine falcon agree in a fashion to share the island cliffs for their several eyries. Rock and meadow pipits, stonechats, wheatears, and a large number of small land birds regularly breed there. There are neither rats nor mice; indeed, the only mammal there is the rabbit, the variety being a rather slim one. Caves suggest possibilities for the speleologist, some of them have been partly explored, and others are awaiting the cave man's coming.

The island has from very early times been almost continuously inhabited, but at the moment it is unoccupied. Although it is kept under lock and key, and visitors are not invited, people really interested can usually get permission to explore, under certain conditions. Those I do take get spell-bound, and almost without exception say they would love to live there; when, however, I remind them that sometimes there are days, and even weeks, when communication with the mainland is not possible, unless very determined, their enthusiasm diminishes. In concluding, I will quote from the letter of a friend who has several times been across: "My daughter and I find the Steep Holm almost magical. She says she feels blissfully happy on it, and I do too. Perhaps no one has ever died on it." Oh yes, they have, and their bones have been found. H. C.



TWO HUNDRED FEET SHEER DROP TO THE SEA



A GUN EMPLACEMENT ON THE ISLAND



EXCAVATING REMAINS OF THE PRIORY

A CASUAL COMMENTARY

CAPITE ET SUPERIMMINET OMNES

WHATEVER the proverb may say against comparisons they can sometimes be very good fun. Did I not lately hear two old ladies and one old gentleman in a hotel lounge feelingly and originally comparing Dickens and Thackeray and enjoying themselves very much? Since then a friend, next whom I sat at dinner, has suggested to me a comparison which I cannot resist, although it is essentially futile in that nobody can possibly prove his opinion to be right or the other man's wrong. His question is this: What game-player or athlete has surpassed all his rivals by the greatest margin? He did not add, but I shall venture to add for him, the words "in his time," because if we have to compare heroes who flourished in different epochs and in utterly different conditions the problem is altogether too difficult.

My friend not only stated his question, but gave me his own answer to it, and it is an indisputably good one. He plumps for Amr Bey at squash rackets, and I suppose it is generally admitted that this prodigy from Egypt has stood out a head and shoulders above all his competitors and has always been able at the appointed moment to infuse just that additional pace into the game against which no one can live. It is the more remarkable for anyone to tower so high at squash, since the general accusation against the game is that the kill is too difficult and too great an element of sheer endurance is involved. If it had been rackets it would be less surprising, and here let me introduce one of my favourite pieces of literature, the eulogy pronounced by Mr. Alfred Lyttelton on Bill Gray: "Even in his hard hitting there was an ease and grace delightful to watch, and when he was induced to play a 'dropping' game, he would seem almost to caress the ball, taking it very close to the ground and placing it just over the line with an exquisite under-hand curve. . . . When the greatest masters of various games are passed in review none seems to have equalled Gray in the combination of absolute success with absolute gracefulness." He goes on to speak of W. G. Grace's batting as lacking something of "consummate form," and then comes to his peroration: "If perfection in a game be attained by combining success in results with beauty of style no one to my mind has brought any game to such perfection as that to which William Gray raised the game of rackets."

I wish I could quote more, for it is gorgeous stuff. There is in it some special pleading for style, but anybody who reads the whole passage (in the Badminton Library) will realise that equally as regards results Gray in his own time was far, far ahead of his fellows. And now what about W. G. in his own time? "Let us," as Mrs. Malaprop would observe, "have no capparisons" as regards Bradman. Think of W. G. in the 'seventies. Think not only of the vast number of runs he made so that the Yorkshire bowlers mutinied and would not go on to bowl against him. Study the proportion which his scores bore to the totals of his side, and do not altogether forget his bowling and fielding. Mr. Lyttelton, while saying that his methods were not "ornamental," spoke of his "enormous superiority to all competitors," and Tom Emmett said "I call him a non-such." So far as I am concerned, he must and shall at least rank equal first with all the other heroes of their respective days, and, in strict confidence, I do not think much of the others.

Now for something a little less recondite, and a game less well known, but a truly noble game nevertheless, to wit Eton fives. There is a thrilling legend about the late Mr. Alfred Lubbock, who was, of course, one of the most famous batsmen of his time. I cannot now give chapter and verse, but I am sure it is true. When he was Keeper of the Fives at Eton he took as his partner in School Fives his young brother Edgar, a lower

boy whose third half, I think, it was at school, and they won. To be sure, there was an Eton court at the family home, High Elms, so that the small boy had been bred up to the game, but still it was an astonishing achievement and shows how transcendent a player the great Alfred must have been. Once fives has been admitted, then the name of Cavanagh, made immortal by Hazlitt, cannot be left out. "Whenever he touched the ball, there was an end of the chase"—that may be the language of hyperbole, but not so the statement that he played against Woodward and Meredith together, "two of the best players in England," and made seven and twenty aces

by service alone, or that another formidable opponent got but a single ace against him in three games. Here is a champion who must have been incomparable in his day. And then, turning to a more exact and sedate pursuit, what is to be said about John Roberts, who used to give his nearest rivals half the game? His feats of scoring have been far surpassed, but nobody, not even Lindrum, has so bestridden the world of billiards like a Colossus.

My friend of the dinner-table cross-examined me about golfers and suggested, of course, Bobby Jones; but, wonderful and dominating though he was, I could not quite allow the claim. I should rather, if any golfer were to be admitted, have taken Harry Vardon in his most conquering years towards the end of the gutty ball era. He is the only player that I can remember (if I were old enough I might prefer Young Tommy

Morris) who for a year or two did make the Championship not worth the playing. "I played my game, sir, I played my game," said J. H. Taylor, doubtless shaking his head, and Vardon had beaten him twelve up and eleven to play. In fact, I do not believe that any golfer can ever dominate his competitors as an occasional genius can do in other games, for the reason that putting is too incalculable; the best putter in the world must have at least commonplace days and the worst have brilliant ones. I do not think that any other game possesses an element of such positively devilish uncertainty.

These comparisons ought to be far simpler in athletics than in any game because there we have exact knowledge to go on, in the shape of records. Yet even so it would be rash to lay it down that a runner of to-day is a greater champion than one of yesterday because he has scampered over so many yards of cinders a little faster. If I am to pick out one athlete who in recent times has dwarfed his contemporaries, it should be the great Finlander Nurmi. When he first appeared, reeling off the laps stop-watch in hand, he surely, more than any other runner has done, altered the general conception of the powers of the human frame. Yet we ought probably to go further back, back to the 'seventies, to find the athlete who seemed in his day to have defied the laws of Nature. It was in 1876 that the immortal M. J. Brooks cleared six feet, the treasurer of the O.U.A.C. threw his hat into a puddle, and people wrote to the papers to prove on *a priori* grounds that the feat was impossible. A fortnight later he jumped 6ft. 2½ins. in the University Sports, and his record still stands for those sports to this day. If any athlete in his time touched with his head inaccessible stars this was surely the one.

And now my paper is running out and there are all sorts of stars that I have not touched. There are those of lawn tennis, for instance, and perhaps the elder Renshaw in his prime—but I will refrain. There is boxing, and I have a secret preference for the glorious and undefeated Hen Pearce, the Game Chicken, who looks at me from my walls as I write: but again silence is best. Of course, I do not know enough about any of these pursuits, except possibly one, and of course also these comparisons are futile, as I said they would be; but they have been rather amusing, or at least I hope so.

B. D.



AMR BEY AFTER SERVING

MODERN MURAL DECORATIONS



ALL IN THE SAPPER'S WORK, BY ALFRED OVERTON
 Decoration in the Men's Mess, 3rd Division Royal Engineers, Bulford Camp

THE Spencer brothers have created a style of mural decoration which is already attracting followers. The first important work was Stanley Spencer's decorations in the Chapel of All Souls, Burghclere. Now a younger artist, inspired no doubt by Spencer's painting, has produced a very interesting decoration in the men's mess of the 3rd Division of the Royal Engineers, just built at Bulford Camp, Salisbury Plain. It represents every aspect of an Engineer unit's work—digging, building, road-making, drill, and the camp itself in the distance. The artist, Mr. Alfred Overton, was trained in the Salisbury Art School. The work was paid for out of the men's Amenities Fund after the design had been approved of by the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. W. Stone, C.B.E., and his staff. It is an excellent composition, and the perspective not only plays an important unifying part in the design, but suggests an extension of the space of the room. That so young an artist should have produced so suitable a design is already an indication of a school, and the enterprise on the part of the regiment is a welcome encouragement to art. On the whole, opportunities for mural decoration in this country are rare, and this seems to be the most important work done since Gilbert Spencer's decoration in the entrance hall of the new extension to Balliol College. The subject chosen here was the legend of the foundation of the College by John Balliol. The college is one of the three oldest in Oxford, disputing priority of foundation with University and Merton. According to the legend, John Balliol wished to seize lands belonging to the Bishop of Durham, and had the Bishop ambushed while on a journey. As a penance for this offence he was thrashed, and as a further

atonement his widow, after his death, founded a house for sixteen poor scholars at Oxford.

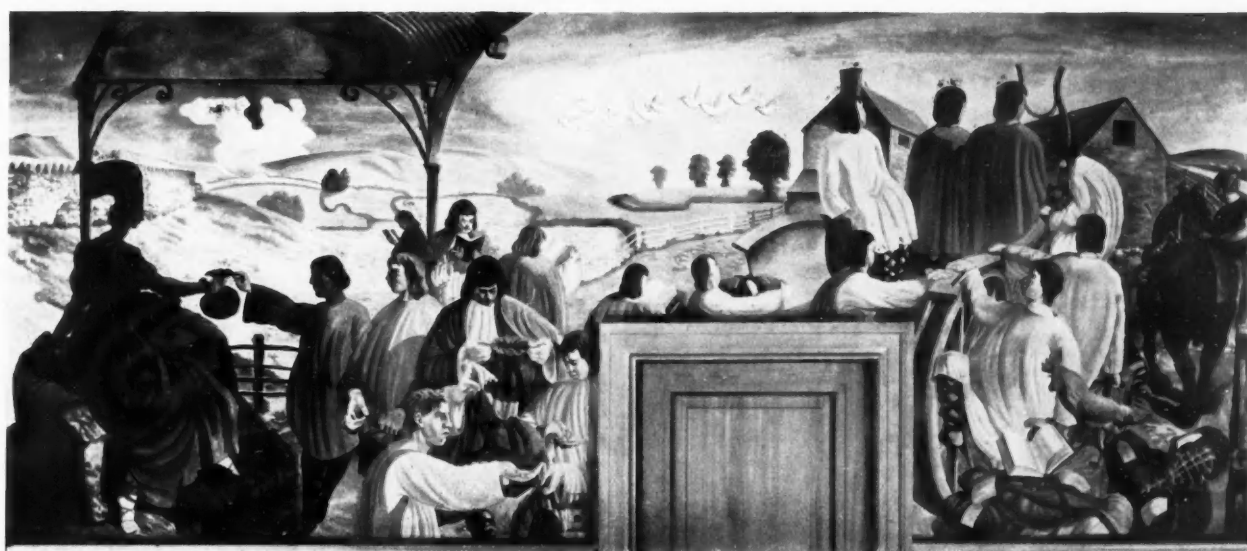
The paintings form a continuous band of decoration on the upper part of the four walls of this small room, fitted round the openings, two doors and a window. There is a great deal of movement in the compositions, the colours are bright with a pleasant suggestion of the open country, and harmonise very agreeably with the plain woodwork below. The first scene represents the ambush—a band of men attack the Bishop's cart as it is crossing a ford, while John Balliol watches the proceedings from a hiding-place in the mountains. The monks accompanying the Bishop throw up their hands in supplication to Heaven, while the Bishop himself attempts to stave off the attack with his pastoral staff. In the next scene, round the corner, he is being roughly handled by two serfs, still holding his staff; but retribution follows swiftly, and immediately behind this group a number of soldiers are advancing to arrest John Balliol. On the other side of a stone wall John Balliol is undergoing his punishment, while the Bishop, now very dignified and severe in contrast to his somewhat ruffled appearance in the last scene, reads the sentence. The setting is a farmyard, such as Gilbert Spencer always loves to depict, with cocks and hens, a row of ricks in the background, and a charming dovecote in the distance. In each case the artist has continued the landscape round the corner very cleverly so that you appear to be standing in the country with distant views in every direction. In the next scene Lady Devorguilla, Balliol's widow and mother of Sir John Balliol, who became King of Scotland, is distributing bags of money to the students, and on the right they are getting into a cart to drive



DECORATION BY GILBERT SPENCER AT BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD
 John Balliol's men ambush the Bishop of Durham



FURTHER SCENES IN GILBERT SPENCER'S DECORATIONS :
THE BISHOP IS RESCUED AND SENTENCES BALLIOL TO BE FLOGGED



THE LADY DEVORGUILLA ENDOWS STUDENTS AND SENDS THEM TO OXFORD



The Students go to Oxford—

to Oxford. The dark silhouette of the lady against a luminous distance is very effective, and the determined air of the scholars as they turn their faces towards the distant university or peruse their books, suggests their eagerness to make full use of the bounty they have received. The last wall, on either side of the window, shows their gladness at sighting Oxford, waving their hands in joy and leaning out of their cart, while the lambs graze peacefully along the roadside, and finally their work in a chained library. This is the only interior: a Gothic building with a spire seen through the window, the white-robed figures echoing the curved lines of the building. There is no attempt here at archaeological accuracy or detailed narrative, it is rather an embodiment of the spirit of the University, which still attracts young men from all parts of the country to devote their energies to study. Though externally the new building is in the mediæval style, these paintings introduce a fresh touch of modernity into the little hall they decorate, and it is to be hoped that the medium used will prove more permanent than in the case of the unfortunate experiment made by an enthusiastic group of young Pre-Raphaelites in the Oxford Union Society some eighty years ago. M. C.



—and Study in the Chained Library

FARMING RESTORED

A POSTSCRIPT BY SIR HERBERT MATTHEWS

(Sometime Secretary of the Central Chamber of Agriculture)

It is frequently asked—it was asked in this recent series—what would be the repercussions if Agriculture were put on a paying basis. A comprehensive answer, commanding the support of all the interests involved, was regarded as too large and intricate a subject to be dealt with in the series, demanding as it does the Official Inquiry envisaged by the contributors. But in this article Sir Herbert Matthews succeeds at any rate in suggesting provisional answers to the hypothesis.

IN concluding this series Mr. Christopher Turnor regretted that no one attempted to deal with the repercussion on various interests, which he classified under seven heads, if Agriculture were put on a paying basis. He might equally well have asked what will be the repercussion under the same seven heads if nothing were done, and the fundamental industry were left to languish. In the opinion of many people the damage will be greater in the latter case than in the former.

To deal with these seven heads adequately each one should be dealt with separately, and the results shown in parallel columns, (a) if agriculture languishes, and (b) if it be placed on a paying basis. To do so would involve a long and complicated treatise, but by making a blunt assertion under the first heading much condensation is possible.

(A) THE REPERCUSSION ON INDUSTRY

We have lost much of our overseas trade: we are still losing it: we shall lose a great deal more: and but a small part of this will ever be regained, except perhaps temporarily as a result of war or other world-catastrophe.

That is what Industry has to face. It therefore behoves industrial workers to find an outlet for the goods they are producing, to replace overseas buyers.

This goes beyond all such questions as Protection, or juggling with currency, prohibition, or regulation of imports. Both foreign countries and the Dominions are building up their secondary industries, and they will not sacrifice them.

True that something may be done by planning between secondary producers, so that a country having special facilities for producing certain commodities can exchange them for other certain commodities produced under exceptional facilities in another country. This will especially apply between the different parts of our Empire.

There are no new markets unexploited, and our industrial producers can only hold their own in existing markets by cut-throat competition.

There is one market ready for indefinite expansion, and that is the home market. If home Agriculture produces £100,000,000 worth more food, drink, and wool, there is another £100,000,000 new wealth to be spent somewhere. Most of that would go into home industries.

If Agriculture languishes the home market must get smaller year by year.

There is a bald assertion, and it will be a relief to many if anyone can show it to be a false one.

(B) REPERCUSSION ON AGRICULTURE ITSELF

The answer to this must, of course, be hypothetical until it is known what action is taken to reinstate home agriculture. As this action may range from nationalisation of the land, and "farming from Whitehall," which would mean ultimately the end of cheap food and the destruction of existing owners and tenants, to such high protection as is unthinkable, it is difficult to know where to begin.

There is probably general agreement on one point, and that is that agriculture must be the servant of the country, and not an easy properous occupation for leisurely people to play with as they choose. The suggestion put forward by Mr. G. M. Young in the *Sunday Times* of January 8th last is sound, viz., that a perpetual survey of all agricultural land in the country is needed, and by its means high farming insisted upon. This survey will need a most carefully considered personnel. County committees, such as were set up during the War, will not do. In too many cases it merely gave opportunities for individuals to work off old grudges against neighbours. Men who were the greatest talkers at meetings got put on these committees, and, generally speaking, those who talk most are the worst farmers.

Development of the system of boards of control, such as the Milk Board, Potato Board, etc., will do more harm than good. It has gone too far already, and the inevitable result must be to kill initiative, and bring down the star farmer to the level of the mediocre.

The great majority of farmers started business with insufficient capital, and slovenly farming is the result. Hence the outcry for credit.

What may be termed the star men are as good as any farmers in the world. They want encouragement. Some control may be necessary, or there will be over-production of some commodities. Take milk, for example. The Milk Board has encouraged the production of more milk than can be sold for liquid consumption, and takes the excess off farmers' hands at a loss to the producer, and to the Milk Board. This loss the tax-payer has to make good. This over-production has to a considerable extent been brought about by tempting farmers with unsuitable farms to change their system of mixed farming to milk production. Milk is being sent

from farms to-day where the water supply is altogether inadequate, and where sanitary conditions are, to put it mildly, crude.

Without more precise knowledge it would appear that the chief repercussion on the industry itself would be the removal of a considerable number of tenant farmers from the land, and a transfer of some land from being game preserves to food-producing areas. In saying this it is not suggested that all land now used as game preserves is being wrongly used, for there are large areas in certain districts that no conceivable treatment would make economically successful. In such places, and in woodlands, which ought to be largely extended, game preservation might be continued.

One other result would be that a prosperous Agriculture would attract many more men into the business, with a consequential greater demand for land, and a corresponding increase in the rentable value of land. That would be all to the good. Low rents are the most certain indication of bad times, and bad farming. This might lead to more men farming their own land, when the question of rent would not arise.

The best result of all, however, would be the great increase of employment in the business, and higher wages for the workers.

(C) REPERCUSSION ON FOREIGN TRADE

To a large extent this is covered by the remarks under (A). It would mean that the demand for foreign foodstuffs would be less, both for mankind and for animals. On the other hand, agriculturists, having more money to spend, would increase their demand for certain commodities, especially in the luxury trades. As we are losing foreign trade in any case, future losses must not all be attributed to increased home production of food.

(D) REPERCUSSION ON TRADE WITH DOMINIONS AND COLONIES

To some degree, remarks under (A) will also apply here. Some regulation of imports will be necessary, and so long as Australasia subsidises her exports by a managed currency they would have no ground for complaint. If an Empire currency were established, and quotas fixed for imports from foreign countries, we can take all that the Dominions will send.

Trade with the Colonies is different. So much of their exports are tropical that that trade will hardly be affected.

(E) REPERCUSSION ON SHIPPING

The result of a really prosperous home agriculture must have a direct effect on shipping. It is obvious that if home production is increased sea transport will be decreased by that amount. Hence the reason for most shipping magnates being Free Traders. Transport between the different parts of the Empire would not be greatly affected, but it would be lessened between England and foreign countries.

(F) REPERCUSSION ON FINANCE

It is hardly surprising that no one attempted to answer this problem. The result of an increase of, say, £100,000,000 worth of annual new wealth within the country would cause ripples throughout the world of finance. It would re-orientate the ideas of thousands of business men. They would realise that it is of just as much importance to protect investments in Empire agriculture as in Argentine railways. It would teach our own railway magnates that home agriculture was the goose that laid them golden eggs, and was better worth nursing than imported goods. Instead of investing in Mexican oil-fields, or Russian Bonds, money would be found to be safer under the Union Jack, and the many fields now waiting for finance to develop them would be turned into wealth-producing areas.

There will always be some years when, from climatic or other causes, production of some commodities will be lessened. By the expenditure of capital on proper storage accommodation, or by the artificial preservation of numerous foods, slumps can be at least partially prevented.

France has found on more than one occasion that a prosperous peasantry was an immense source of financial strength. What has applied to France would also apply equally to England.

(G) REPERCUSSION ON DEFENCE

Having written and spoken on this subject more than most people, it does not seem to me that there is much left to be said. It must be a self-evident proposition that if home production of food can be increased by one-third, and there is no doubt that it could, then our dependence on imports is reduced by that amount. The less we have to depend on imports the less will the strength of our Navy be frittered away on convoy duties, and the more it can concentrate on its primary work—to harass the enemy.

Its repercussion on defence is of such vital importance that, whatever other considerations may enter into the argument, this would justify very definite and very drastic action.

LIONS IN THE HOUSE



ROMEO GOES OUT

The chick in front of his nose in the right-hand photograph appears to be caught up, but this is an optical illusion



THE LIONS AND THE LORRY



ROMEO IS TEMPTED

THE character of the lion is probably more misunderstood than that of any other animal. Tame ones are nothing like such dangerous pets as the uninitiated would have one believe; however, they are temperamental beasts. Not surprisingly, they resemble cats in being delightfully independent creatures who are not going to do this or that just because you say "Good Romeo, come here!" or "Stop it, Juliet, I've had enough." Of my present pair Romeo is the more human, and often comes along making little almost moaning noises and positively asking to be made a fuss of; Juliet is less demonstrative.

Windows they regard as excellent mediums for entering or leaving rooms if the doors are shut. Already they can clear five feet from a standing position; with a run their jumping powers are amazing and apparently effortless. In most of their movements there is grace. A somewhat unusual feature of this pair is that they are obviously so thoroughly at home in the house. They took some time to grasp their names, but now even one's voice some distance off is sufficient to make them look up, or wake up if they are asleep. Most lions dislike African natives, but so far these do not mind them, although strange ones are viewed with suspicion; if they are frightened—a very common occurrence—they run to me for protection.

For some time, after they grew so heavy that they wrecked the garden, they were kept for periods of the day in a disused hen-run made of flimsy netting. This enclosure kept them in mainly because the lions did not realise how easy it would have been to break. One day, Juliet, who used to spend hours stalking hens scratching at the division between them and the lions, charged into the wire with extra fury and the inevitable happened. The wire broke and that hen died suddenly and swiftly. Having made her "kill," Juliet did not know what to do with it, and rushed up and down vainly trying to find her way back to her brother, who viewed the whole proceedings with lordly disdain.

On another occasion, when they were about four months old, they wandered out while I was having tea, and found a small movable netting run containing a dozen young chickens which were just recovering from an illness. When I went out I arrived just in time to see the last chicken still faintly fluttering and two very guilty-looking cubs standing over it. They knew, and still know, what they may do and what is wrong. Most days they cast envious eyes, on their way to lunch, at the runs of baby chicks, but they leave them alone when told. One has only to raise a very small riding switch for them to begin to panic; they snarl and bare their teeth and put up a grand bluff just like wild lions. If you go up firmly and quietly they do not fear you at all. Which

goes to prove that the attitude of mind is important when dealing with their tantrums, and with them in general.

A month or so ago they were enjoying their usual *siesta* after lunch when a passing native upset an iron wheelbarrow he was pushing; the noise was considerable, and both lions shot out of their armchair and were out of the window in a second. The barrow-pusher was equally startled, and dropped the barrow again; this terrified Romeo and Juliet, who bolted right down to the thick bush by the river, where they remained till about noon next day. Juliet used to have a chain round her neck, but as she seems incapable of learning to "lead" I have removed it. I decided to try and get them back by lorry. I got a friend to drive it, and Juliet and I parked ourselves in the back. Romeo, as soon as it began to move, came running along behind. The lorry was stopped in a hundred yards, when Romeo caught up.

The other day, during lunch, a boy dropped a dish-cover. Romeo, who always believes in discretion being the better part of valour, bolted *via* the window. I shut it quickly to stop Juliet following. Whenever Romeo is outside and Juliet in, she turns "window cleaner." She rubs and rubs very energetically, and that day put extra vim into the job so that the pane broke and then she was gone, to join her brother. I was busy, so told the boys: "Go and drive the lions back." Presently one returned to say the lioness was "very fierce" and had crossed the river. I went down, to find a very worried Romeo, who came at the gallop as soon as I called. He sat down beside me for a time, then ran down to the water's edge and back to me. The hero would not face the crossing to get to his sister, but equally was determined to keep me in view. A boy told me poor Juliet had sunk out of sight half way and had swallowed half the river. I sent all the boys away and waited; in about half an hour a bedraggled Juliet joined us. We were over half a mile from the house, and very slowly they followed me back. When still a hundred yards off a strange native passed, and off Juliet went again. I am convinced that were Romeo alone he would follow one like a dog. It is always he who leads his sister astray; but having been inveigled into an outing she wants to stay out, whereas he then has had enough and is willing to come back; he is torn between me and Juliet, who always wins in the end. That night they spent out once more and celebrated it by stampeding a neighbour's calves. Next day they again came home in the lorry, this time without its having to stop, as Romeo actually exerted himself and cantered behind all the way. Wild lions, of course adore the sound of a running engine and are perfectly simple to approach closely provided the engine is kept running and no one leaves the machine. Perhaps they mistake the sound for a super purr?

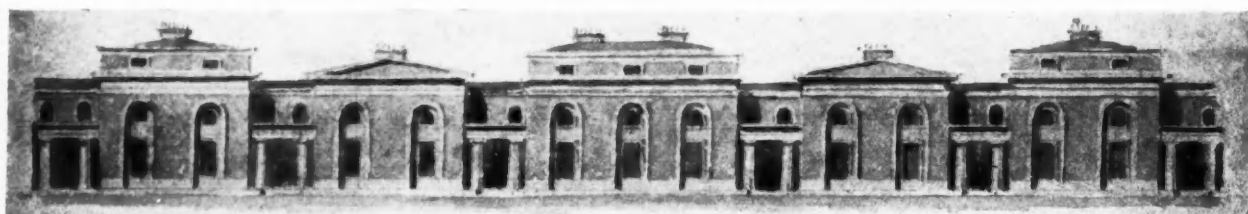
S. R. CLELAND SCOTT.



JULIET ASKS FOR HER TEA



SIESTA!



1.—DESIGN BY J. BOOTH (1819) FOR HOUSES ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LLOYD-BAKER STREET, NOW DESTROYED

GEORGIAN LONDON

THE LESSER KNOWN SQUARES. I—CLERKENWELL

Developed after 1820 on the site of the popular pleasure resorts and "spas" round New River Head, this compact layout is one of the most charming examples of Georgian design in London.

IN a county the size of London it is scarcely surprising if some parts of it are largely if not wholly unknown to natives of other parts. As in the case of more rural shires, the charm of the county lies to a great extent in the variety of its scenery, and now that its characteristic Georgian architecture is being systematically destroyed in the more fashionable districts, the traveller who wishes to see London at its best has to voyage off the beaten track. Some of the finest Late Georgian architecture and town planning is to be found in Clerkenwell and Islington, which lie east of Bloomsbury and King's Cross Station respectively.

By the end of the eighteenth century an architectural solution of town life had been evolved in some British cities, the remarkable virtues of which it has required a foreigner—the noted Danish architect, Mr. Steen Rasmussen—to recognise with the enthusiasm it deserves. In his book "London, the Unique City" he assured us that our standardised town houses, grouped into squares and terraces, with their dignified scale, homeliness, and ample gardens, anticipated by a century and more the aims of modern town-planners. This "modernism of about 1800," as he calls it, was hardly recognised as a style by contemporaries; no books were written about it to compare with those dealing with "real" architecture; and one result of the failure to realise its worth at the time is that now bureaucracy busies itself in clearing these rationally planned areas to erect grim communal barracks of "Continental" type that the Continent itself has given up as unsatisfactory. Rasmussen regards the standardised Georgian town house as a refined industrial product, rather than a work of architecture; more akin to the products of coach

or ship building—in the same way that the modern house is akin to a ship or a car—than to the classical stone architecture. But the educated idea of beauty, what was seemly, which then prevailed, demanded (and obtained) a high level of design in these products. Such a group as these Clerkenwell squares is a pattern to our degenerate age of what mass-production can produce.

The clue to every part of the endless labyrinth of London is the recognition that the whole is composed of an amalgamation of formerly detached villages, each with its own character and aptitudes. The stately lines on which the open fields surrounding Clerkenwell and Islington were developed in the early nineteenth century, though partly due to the precedent of neighbouring Bloomsbury, was also a result of the region's reputation as a health and pleasure resort for Georgian London. Strange as it may seem now, the "spas" of Clerkenwell—itsself, like Shadwell (St. Chad's Well) and Camberwell, early noted for a spring of good water—were popular resorts till 1820. Sadler's Wells survives in name, but equally noted were Bagnigge Wells, just to the west on the farther bank of the Fleet River, of which the site is covered now by Nos. 39-45, King's Cross Road; "Islington Spa or New Tunbridge Wells," immediately south of Sadler's Wells on the other side of the New River, the Regency building of which survives near "Spa Cottages" (but is about to be demolished); and the London Spa, a hundred yards or so south-west down the later Rosebery Avenue. In fact, the neighbourhood was a kind of Queen Anne Brighton. Hollar's etchings of New River Head preserve the view that the gentle slopes had over London in Charles II's time, and Mr. Pinks,



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2.—INGLEBERT STREET, TOWARDS MYDDLETON SQUARE

"Country Life"



3.—MYDDLETON SQUARE, THE WEST SIDE. THE HOUSES AND ST. MARK'S CHURCH, DESIGNED BY W. C. MYLNE

the [Clerkenwell historian, remembered "the views of the distant hills of Highgate and Hampstead." This reputation of "Spa Fields" undoubtedly influenced the type of development laid out after 1820. It was obviously intended to be "desirable" for City gentlemen, for whom the completion of City Road from Islington to Old Street (in continuation of the New, now the Marylebone-Euston-Pentonville, Road), afforded ready access to their places of business.

Soon afterwards the intrusion of the railways immediately west and north of the area had an unfortunate effect on its status by cutting it off from its hinterland and the newer fashionable districts. Now that these in their turn are being invaded by commerce and flats, such forgotten islands of decency as Clerkenwell and Islington are being discovered by those who still value the spacious dignity of Georgian town life.

A very important factor in these squares' origin has so far



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4.—PERCY CIRCUS, WHERE FIVE STREETS CONVERGE. BUILT 1838-53 ON A STEEP SLOPE

"Country Life"



5.—HOLFORD VILLA, HOLFORD SQUARE, 1866



6.—IN GREAT PERCY STREET

only been named: the presence of the New River. In 1613 Sir Hugh Myddleton—a Welsh goldsmith—gave London its first clean water supply by means of the “river” dug from the neighbourhood of Ware to reservoirs on the Clerkenwell slopes known as “New River Head.” The banks of this waterway, planted with trees and joined by little bridges, added much to the amenity of the neighbourhood. The waterworks are now the headquarters of the Metropolitan Water Board, and the river still meanders past Canonbury to Clissold Park and so beyond. It was the New River Company that was responsible for the laying-out of the principal squares on the adjoining fields.

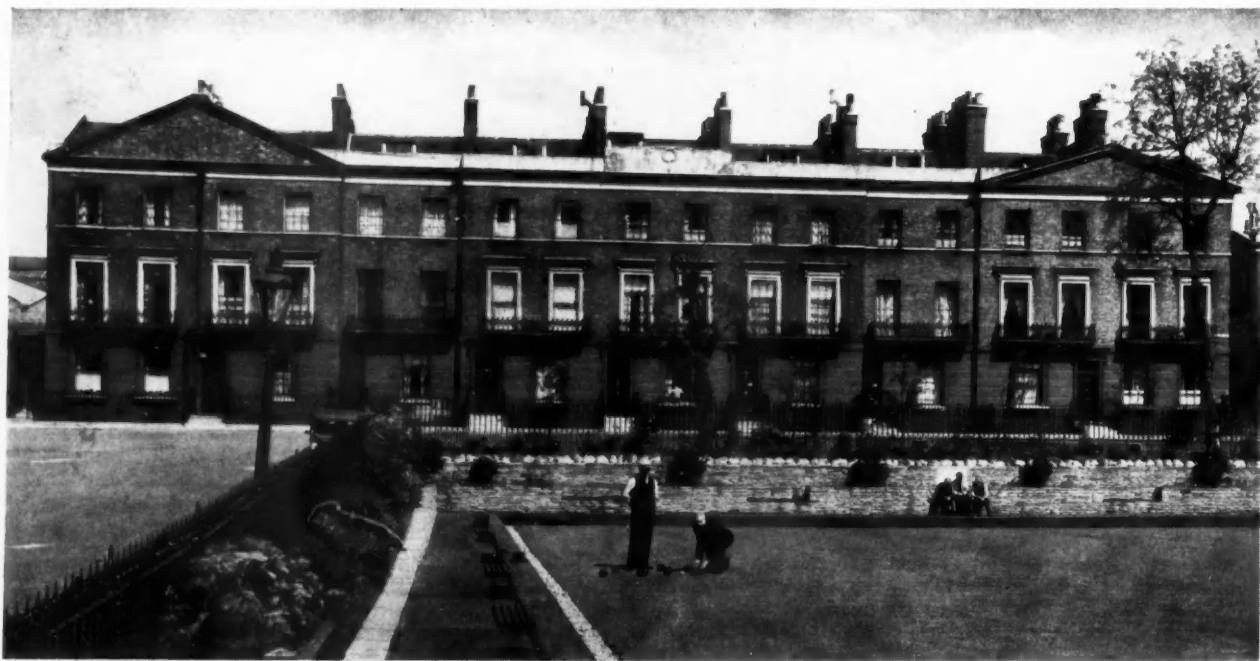
The area illustrated in the accompanying photographs can roughly be described as lying behind Sadler's Wells Theatre and filling a V formed on the east by Rosebery Avenue, on the west by King's Cross Road, and bounded on the north by Pentonville Road. The site east of Amwell Street (named after one of the two New River springs), which runs north and south through the V, is level and contains the handsome Myddleton Square lay-out. The western half, on the contrary, has a fall, unusually steep for London, on the west to the Fleet valley, of which advantage was taken in the curvilinear lay-out of Lloyd Baker Street and Percy Circus, the terracing of Holford Square, and a dramatic flight of steps centred on a church (till its recent demolition) up to Granville Square from King's Cross Road.

The whole was laid out and built between 1820 and 1850, and thus belongs to the post-Napoleonic War era of expansion, and followed a generation after the completion of Bloomsbury and Marylebone. It was the heyday of William Cubbitt, though he does not seem to have been concerned in these particular schemes. Cubbitt applied to most of his undertakings (e.g., Belgravia) the Nash formula with a liberal dressing of

“architecture” usually rendered in stucco. The formula here, on the New River Company's estate, is pre-Nash in character, going back to the purer tradition of Leverton and the builders of Bloomsbury. But we can trace, in the area, the changing requirements of the time: from the dignified citizenship of Myddleton Square (Fig. 3) to the nascent individualism of Lloyd-Baker Street (Fig. 8), with its detached and pedimented but still architecturally united houses, and the plainer but yet monumental conception of Percy Circus (Fig. 4).

The architect of Myddleton Square and its tributaries Amwell, Inglebert (Fig. 2) and River Streets was William Chadwell Mylne, a son of the Scottish architect-engineer Robert Mylne, and resident engineer to the New River Company. He was also responsible for St. Mark's Church in Myddleton Square, which forms the architectural centre of the lay-out. It is a beautiful building for its period, its graceful vertical lines affording the required contrast to the level terraces of the square and streets, the continuity of which are emphasised by the arcing of all the ground-floor openings and alternating lunettes and white string-course of the first floor. The New River Company sets an example to urban landowners by its uniform and synchronised painting of the houses—brown lower storey and cream mouldings and reveals—which sets off and harmonises with the mellow brown brickwork. Delicate cast-iron—in the earlier groups wrought-iron—balconies, and in most cases the original sashing of the windows combine with the broad vistas, and large private gardens behind the yet intact ranges of houses, to make the whole area a perfect example of Georgian town architecture.

The west side, known as Myddleton Terrace, was the first to be built, and No. 4 was occupied in 1827 by Irving, the religious-revivalist, with whom his countryman Carlyle stayed



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7.—HOLFORD SQUARE, circa 1850. THE SLOPING GARDENS NOW ADAPTED TO A BOWLING GREEN

“Country Life”

in that year. The latter records characteristically: "it was a new place, bright and smart, but inwardly bad, as usual."

Inglebert Street (Fig. 2) is continued westward by Great Percy Street, partly on New River Company and partly on Lloyd-Baker land. Here the charming Amwell Cottage Dairy (Fig. 6) preserves, in name at least, the region's association with the small grass farms, used for fattening and dairy purposes, to which the un-built-over portions were still devoted until the Percy lay-out was begun in 1838. Percy Street is one of five thoroughfares converging in Percy Circus (Fig. 4), the plan of which is the more dramatic for the steep slope of the site. The designer's problem was complicated by the irregular spacing of the radial streets as well as by the changing levels. He got over this by using blocks of different heights—four, and three-plus-attic, storeys. The high blocks he set at the angles, the lower intermediately where space allowed, omitting the lower altogether on the narrow segments. By this means also he was able to adjust his horizontals to the slope without producing a weak stepped effect. The result, with its vistas over Pentonville and Somers Town or up broad spacious streets, is one of the most delightful bits of town planning in London.

Immediately north of the Circus, Holford Square merits a visit if only for the charming treatment of its garden (Fig. 7), beautifully kept up by the local bowling club. The slope has necessitated excavation at the north end, and banking up at the south, where a flower garden has been formed. The buildings are late, probably 1850-60; and in the corner the vine-and fig-embowered Holford Cottage is dated 1866—a last survival of Georgian tradition into the m'd-Victorian jungle. The verdure is characteristic of a region where many houses are draped with vines that ripen plentifully in a normal year.

Walking south-west from Percy Circus into Wharton Street, we can step aside into the charming cul-de-sac of Cumberland Terrace (Fig. 10). With Lloyd Square and Street it exemplifies the pleasing variations obtainable with a single standardised design on this property, the present owner of which is Miss Lloyd-Baker of Hardwick Court, Glos. The property was inherited *circa* 1700 by Chancellor Lloyd, son of one of the Seven Bishops, from the Countess of Clarendon. His grandson married one of the Miss Sharps in Zoffany's famous picture of the Sharp family's musical outing on the Thames. Miss Lloyd-Baker still has the right to water horses and cattle in the New River Company reservoir!

Development of the area was begun in 1820, designs for the lay-out and houses by J. Booth being dated 1819, but was not completed for twenty years. The site is a triangle with its base on the Fleet, Lloyd Square at the apex, and Granville Square in the middle. The latter, which



8.—LLOYD-BAKER STREET, LOOKING UP TOWARDS LLOYD SQUARE



9.—LLOYD SQUARE, DESIGNED, WITH THE ADJOINING STREET, BY J. BOOTH, 1819



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10.—CUMBERLAND TERRACE, LLOYD SQUARE

"Country Life"

contained till this autumn a church in its centre designed by Armistage in 1832 and altered by Butterfield in 1857, was not built till 1841, when Booth's original design was drastically modified. From Granville Square a broad flight of steps descends to King's Cross Road. They are the originals of Arnold Bennett's "Riceyman Steps," and, during the recent re-naming of streets, I am told that the L.C.C. Committee suggested the adoption of this name. The local residents, however, objected, in view of the unfavourable nature of Arnold Bennett's reference to the locality.

Nothing seems to be known about Booth, but his designs are remarkably attractive. He used a single unit of design throughout—a pedimented block of two bays separated from the next by a recess containing coupled porches—which is seen at its simplest in Lloyd Square (Fig. 9). The whole is threaded by a continuous string-course, the bricks are brown stock, the mouldings cream, and the standard painting green. He manipulated his unit with much ingenuity, breaking it up into semi-detached houses, set back or at right angles as required—for instance, in Cumberland Terrace. In the steeply sloping Lloyd-Baker Street (Fig. 8) a remarkable effect is produced by carrying down the relieving arches of the upper windows to the ground. This singular composition illustrates the impact of the Picturesque



11.—METALWORK DETAILS FROM THE LLOYD-BAKER ESTATE

on urban classical design, by which it was sought to produce "picturesque variety" within a uniform scheme. Charming as the result is, it is an outstanding example of the abuse of the pediment and the approaching break-up of civic design with its principle of large-scale grouping and continuous skylines, so finely represented in Myddleton Square. The detail throughout is admirable, as exemplified in the woodwork of doors, the ironwork of knockers, window-box supports, and railings.

Unfortunately, the south side of Lloyd-Baker Street is occupied by blocks of municipal flats erected after the War, commodious but not in the same style. However, a small block of flats being erected by the Lloyd-Baker estate in Wharton Street from designs by Mr. B. J. Ashwell, ingeniously repeats Booth's design. It is reassuring in these days to find a landlord with the vision to consider an estate as a whole rather than its development to yield the maximum site value. Incidentally, on the site of the new building stood a curiously ugly chapel of Lady Huntingdon's Connection, built in 1885 to replace her ladyship's original conventicle in Spa Fields.

In recent years the charm of these squares has attracted an increasing number of tenants with literary and artistic tastes, including, again, a group connected with Sadler's Wells Theatre.

CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

MISS WEETON MARRIES—REVIEWED BY EDITH OLIVIER

Miss Weeton: *The Journal of a Governess*. Edited by Edward Hall. (Oxford University Press, 15s.)

FOR the greater part of this second volume of "Miss Weeton," the writer is neither Miss Weeton nor a Governess, yet she cannot be otherwise described. She remains to the end the pedagogic spinster, although on page 131 she becomes Mrs. Aaron Stock. Her marriage is a mystery. Apparently Mr. Stock looked on it merely as a cheap way of obtaining possession of Miss Weeton's small fortune, which he saw could be of use to him in starting as a mill-owner. Having secured the handling of this capital, this diabolical husband for the next seven years proceeded to ill-treat his wife (assisted by his two daughters and by Miss Weeton's own horrid brother Tom) until, less than eight years later, the poor woman was forced in self-protection to leave the house, on an allowance of £70 a year. Unfortunately, during these years of married life, Mrs. Stock was too rattled to carry on Miss Weeton's practice of keeping copies of all the letters she wrote, so her story is only fragmentary. Here and there the editor gives extracts from a tremendous letter of 12,000 words which she wrote (and did copy) in 1822, when she left Stock. It contains her vindication, and one cannot but feel it would have been more telling in its entirety, long-winded as it undeniably was.

So Mrs. Stock returns on page 189 to a condition of spinsterhood or of *Weetonhood*; and the rest of the book presents an unparalleled picture of the life lived a hundred years ago by an unimportant, impecunious, and utterly solitary woman. In her early life, Miss Weeton did not strike one as being particularly lovable, and at this time she was obviously not particularly loved; yet the cumulative effect of her letters and journals is to awake a real admiration for this plucky, lonely, unloved woman, finding lodgings at 4s. or 6s. a week, cooking and mending for herself, and yet retaining the enterprise to travel about sight-seeing, either making her journeys in a discomfort inconceivable to-day, or else going alone on foot. And she had to combat an instinctive fear of the strangers she met, for "of men" she had "an indescribable terror"; and it was not till she had several times passed and re-passed some of her fellow road-users that she resolved, "I daresay the men had no unlawful thoughts."

Married women, in Miss Weeton's day, were at a complete disadvantage in the eyes of the law, and her husband could not only deprive her of a home and a decent living, but could separate her from her little girl, whom she was only allowed to see three times in the year. Her hungry and frustrated love for this child makes a poignant and recurring *motif* throughout the letters and journal, and it is satisfying to find that as soon as Mary reached the age when she could choose with which of her parents she would live she went to her mother. How one relishes that snub to Mr. Aaron Stock!

Some of the editorial notes are rather tiresome. Obviously they cannot be particularly illuminating, for the importance of the Weeton records lies in the unimportance of their subject. Hence in spite of Mr. Hall's careful researches, he has discovered very few outside references to elucidate Miss Weeton's own story. But there is almost an implied censure on her for failing to stress the aspect of the Luddite riots which is brought out in the writings of Mr. and Mrs. Hammond. It is really more interesting to see that she heard no other point of view than that of her employers, and she sets it down without comment. It is waste of Mr. Hall's powder and shot when he "very gravely notes Miss Weeton's lack of sympathy with these pitiful struggling journeymen politicians"; for as she says, "In a correspondence like mine . . . I think egoism necessary," and one of the main charms of her book is that she gives us her own view, and not the view which we might have expected from one who herself was throughout very "pitiful and struggling" too. Miss Weeton remains to the end a Governess of the early nineteenth century. The oppressed, whether wives or journeymen, must put up with the law as they found it.

Australian Parrots, by Neville W. Cayley. (Angus and Robertson, 15s.)
The Lyrebird, by R. T. Littlejohns. (Angus and Robertson, 4s. 6d.)
Children of Tane, by Mona Gordon. (Dent, 10s. 6d.)

THESE three books all deal with bird life "down under"—the first two with Australian birds, and the last with those of New Zealand. This latter gives a most interesting account of the native birds and those introduced later, of the flightless birds that suffered so severely at the hands of the thoughtless early settlers, and of the long-distance migrants that visit New Zealand. It tells, too, of the terrible effect on the native

creatures of introduced species of mammals and birds, of the deforestation that left them without refuge, and the wide destruction that might so easily have been avoided. We find hint of similar unfortunate happenings in Mr. Cayley's book on the Australian parrots, but, luckily, the reduction was not carried so far in this case as in New Zealand. Australia is remarkably rich in parrots, and in this book we have a full account of its many interesting species which will be of much value to students of the group and to aviculturists. In "The Lyrebird" we also have a most interesting account, accompanied by many remarkable photographs of this amazing bird at home in the Australian forest. The snapshots of the male displaying with his lace-like tail feathers cascading over his back are a tribute indeed to the skill and patience of the photographer.

F. P.

The Young Cosima, by Henry Handel Richardson. (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.) WAGNER, in storm and sunshine (both always immoderate) emerges from this book a living man. Not even Henry Handel Richardson, it seems, can make any other character more than shadowy beside him. It is only at the end that "the young Cosima" (then thirty years of age) takes on reality. As a girl, there seems nothing noteworthy about her beyond the fact that she is Liszt's daughter, with music in her blood;

as a young woman determined to marry the pianist, Hans von Bülow, she does not convince us of any adequate motive for that determination; even as a young married woman she has few clear features. We are told things about her; she does not herself prove them to be true. The novelist, it would appear, has been hampered by the facts, which are too many for artistic freedom, too few for definite proof of the springs of action. But when Cosima decides at last to leave her husband and go to Wagner, she becomes flesh and blood; her final interview with Hans has all the pain, recrimination and futility that mark such scenes in real life. And Wagner, although dwarfing everyone else, is well able by himself to keep the book alive and kicking.

V. H. F.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

HIS MAJESTY OF CORSICA, by Valerie Pirie (Collins, 18s.); **RUMANIAN FURROW**, by D. J. Hall (Harrap, 5s.); **MY TANGANYIKA SERVICE**, by Sir Donald Cameron (George Allen and Unwin, 10s. 6d.); **THE WHEEL**, by Vernon Sommerfield (Nicholson and Watson, 12s. 6d.). **Fiction**: **THE GENERAL'S LADY**, by Esther Forbes (Chatto and Windus, 8s. 6d.); **WHO PAYS?** by Mary Mitchell (Methuen, 7s. 6d.); **PAWN IN THE GAME**, by J. L. Hardy (Collins, 7s. 6d.).

LONDON ENTERTAINMENT

THE THEATRE

THEY WALK ALONE. *Theatre*: Shaftesbury. *Author*: Max Catto. *Producer*: Berthold Viertel. *Players*: Beatrix Lehmann, Carol Goodner, and others.

This play is about a vampire who comes to a Lincolnshire farm in the guise of Emmy Baudine, a Cornish servant-girl. Several horrible murders take place before she is discovered and caught, and the play contains most of the ingredients of the now popular "psychological thriller." But there is a difference, in that the author has given his vampire a soul, and deprived her of supernatural powers. In her own anguished words, "she is afflicted." Much of the play's interest depends therefore on the reaction of the inmates of the farmhouse to this apparently cheerful and competent housekeeper. The fussy old father likes her; his son-in-law likes her; his younger children like her. But the mistress of the house distrusts her from the start, and there is a spiritual conflict between the two which ends in victory for the vampire, whose last victim is the youngest son. Or rather, it is only half a victory, because in her own warped and horrible little spirit Emmy is a tragic and not an entirely evil figure. That there is no escape from her fate she accepts at last, but she accepts it in a hurricane of passion and anguish. The pattern of the play is made all the more convincing by the author's insistence on a warm naturalism in his dialogue. Against the stormy terrors of the main theme he ranges his characters as ordinary people with their own humours and foibles; they are the same as you and I or our friends, and we are thereby bound more intimately to their contact with Emmy's hideous abnormality.

They Walk Alone is not a great play, but it is a good play; and like all good plays it needs acting (in the higher sense of that much maligned word). The whole cast is admirable, but the final verdict depends on the work of the two actresses who are the protagonists in the conflict. Carol Goodner, as the mistress of the house, gives a superb performance, in which a severe restraint is used not as an acting trick but as a genuine aspect of the kindly and strong-minded housewife she is portraying. Emmy is played by Beatrix Lehmann, to whom I find it difficult to do justice in a mere review; her art needs analysing, chapter by chapter, into a whole volume by itself. It would, of course, be simple to write her off as the greatest living emotional actress, which indeed she is—but to do this would be to forget the almost scientific precision (what researches must lie behind it!) with which the character to be portrayed is built up into a completely perfect representation, with no expression, no movement, no tone of voice omitted or out of place. Emmy is, of course, a part to tear a cat in—but Miss Lehmann has not (as many would) reduced it to the fine histrionics of which she is mistress; she has intensified the character until her very thoughts seem to cry aloud—a ghostly echo behind her spoken words. Her final scene, with the father of the boy she has just killed, is, without reservation, a piece of really great acting.

Of the rest, Jimmy Hanley, as the unfortunate victim, and Beckett Bould as the father, are especially notable, and a special round of applause is due to Berthold Viertel's imaginative and well timed production.

Other Plays

Miss Julie (and Other Plays) (Westminster).—An interesting experiment; three one-act plays, of which the most important is Strindberg's *Miss Julie*, at last removed from the Censor's ban. The other two are a Schnitzler comedy and Barrie's *The Will*.

An Elephant in Arcady (Savoy).—Transferred to a larger theatre, this charming pasticcio is worth a second visit, if only for Irene Eisinger's delightful singing.

Magyar Melody (His Majesty's).—A musical play starring Binnie Hale. The cast also includes Jerry Verno and Arthur Margetson.

The Western Chamber (New).—A new play by the author of *Lady Precious Stream* and in the same delightful style.

Chauve Souris (Kingsway).—Welcome return of the company which took London by storm in the 'twenties.

THE CINEMA

QUAI DES BRUMES (Academy).—The growing popularity of Continental films has led recently to the appearance in London cinemas of a number of mediocre French films which a critical public would probably condemn were their characters and dialogue English instead of foreign. *Quai des Brumes* redresses the balance. Sombre in mood, it relies on that sense of atmosphere which the cinema can create and hold from scene to scene with unlimited vigour—the atmosphere in this case being the mist-laden docks of Le Havre, the bistros, the small shops, the little cabarets. This atmospheric background is built up with such a wealth of detail that it becomes almost a principal member of the cast, and re-creates that delicate perception of visual emphasis for which some of the French silent films were justly famous. The story is tragic. A deserter from the army takes refuge in a dockside shack which is the resort of a varied selection of crooks. He meets a young girl whose guardian is a hypocritical villain of a gangster. He is enmeshed in a gang war between the guardian and his rivals. He succeeds in getting a forged passport, and is about to set sail for South America when Fate strikes him down with a volley of revolver shots spurting up the shabby side-street and into his body before the eyes of his beloved. Not a cheerful story, and, some would say, rather too melodramatic. This may be so, but cinema, of all the arts, can invest this sort of thing with a compelling reality. The director, Maurice Carné, has shot much of the film against the genuine backgrounds of Le Havre, and for the rest has used sets more genuine than anything Hollywood can ever hope to turn out. The little hotel on the waterfront where the deserter and his girl spend their one happy evening together; the absurd shack crouching in dereliction on the waste land between two channels of the harbour; the villain's shop, all bedecked with *bijouterie* and *cartes postales*—these are gloriously convincing and incidentally photographed with a touch of genius as regards the angles and movements of the camera.

Jean Gabin plays the deserter, and his style of choked emotion fits the part admirably. That redoubtable old troupier Michel Simon adds further to his laurels as the sanctimonious old guardian. And the rest of the cast is composed of welcome favourites. There remains for consideration Michèle Morgan, who plays the heroine. This girl of eighteen who gave a performance of startling excellence in *Orage*, has a personal beauty which is exactly *photogénique*, and has also a dramatic talent which is almost alarming in one so young; prophecy is dangerous, but I would take bets on her as a successor to Garbo.

But *au fond* *Quai des Brumes* depends, as all really good films should, on a collective effort, of which the actors and actresses are only a section. It is the attention to every detail, from the precision and the fine dialogue of the scenario to the emotional tact of Jaubert's music, from director to cameraman, from set-designer to make-up expert, which in the end makes for not merely realism, but also a convincing framework for emotion and tragedy. *Quai des Brumes* is probably the only film at present running which no one should miss.

Other Films

The Mikado (Leicester Square).—A qualified success. It is doubtful whether it will start a fashion for transferring Gilbert and Sullivan to the screen, but on the side of colour and spectacle it achieves more than the theatre could ever attain. Martyn Green is Ko-Ko, Sydney Granville is Pooh-bah, while Nanki-Poo is well played by an American, Kenny Baker.

Confit (Carlton).—Corinne Luchaire, who starred in *Prison sans Barreaux*, appears in her latest French film.

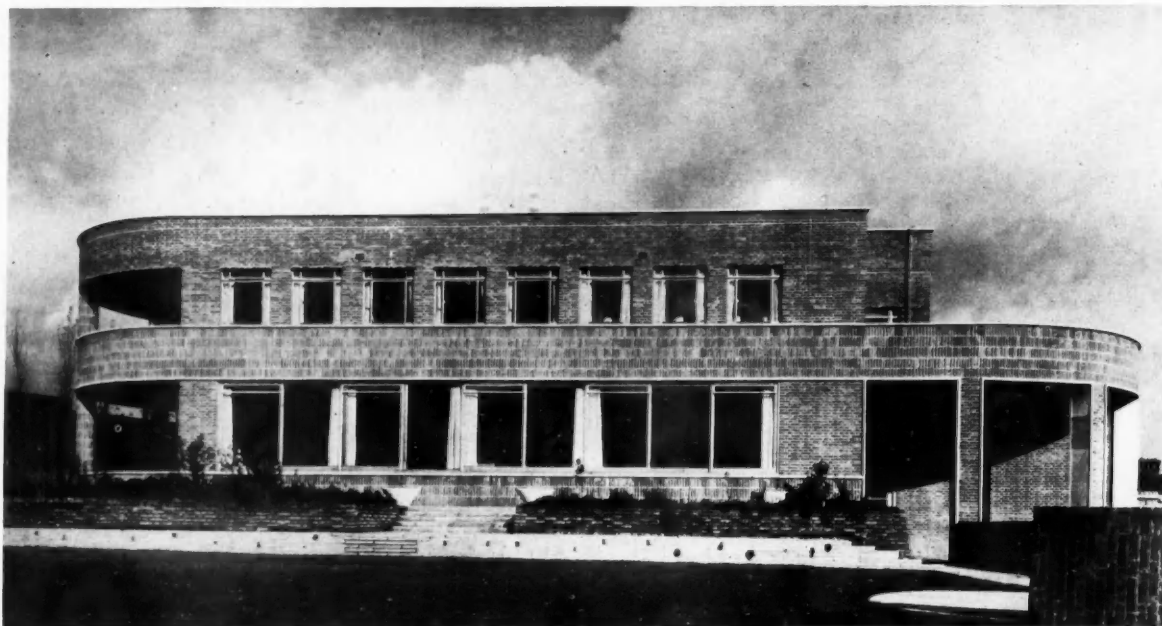
Stolen Life (Plaza).—Elisabeth Bergner as twins in a slightly involved story. With Michael Redgrave.

Angels with Dirty Faces (Warner).—Another social melodrama, with James Cagney, the Dead End Kids, Pat O'Brien, and a good deal of gun-play.

The Citadel (Empire).—Britain's most important film to date. Robert Donat heads an imposing cast. GEORGE MARSDEN.

IN THE STYLE OF TO-DAY

THE HILL HOUSE, HAMPSTEAD. DESIGNED BY MR. OLIVER HILL



THE SOUTH-WEST FRONT, WITH LARGE WINDOWS TO ALL THE PRINCIPAL ROOMS

A WALK round Hampstead offers a panorama of urban and suburban domestic architecture, embracing the simple dignity of Queen Anne and Early Georgian days, the later phases of the eighteenth century, then on through the nineteenth with all sorts of dull and heavy-handed things, and last of all some examples in the modern style which are as arresting as they are contentious. In the last-named category is the house now illustrated. It is called The Hill House, and the owner (Mr. Gerald L. Schlesinger) says he has so named it in compliment to his architect; but the architect attributes it to the site, the highest in Hampstead, on which formerly stood a Government telegraph station. It is on the west side of Redington Road, about a hundred yards from West Heath Road and the Heath, and near the Whitestone Pond.

The site was unusual and called for an unusual treatment. It slopes steeply up from the road to the crest of the hill, where a magnificent view is obtained over the brow to the west across the Weald to Harrow, and an aerial view looking back over London to the east and south, stretching to the Surrey hills in the far distance.

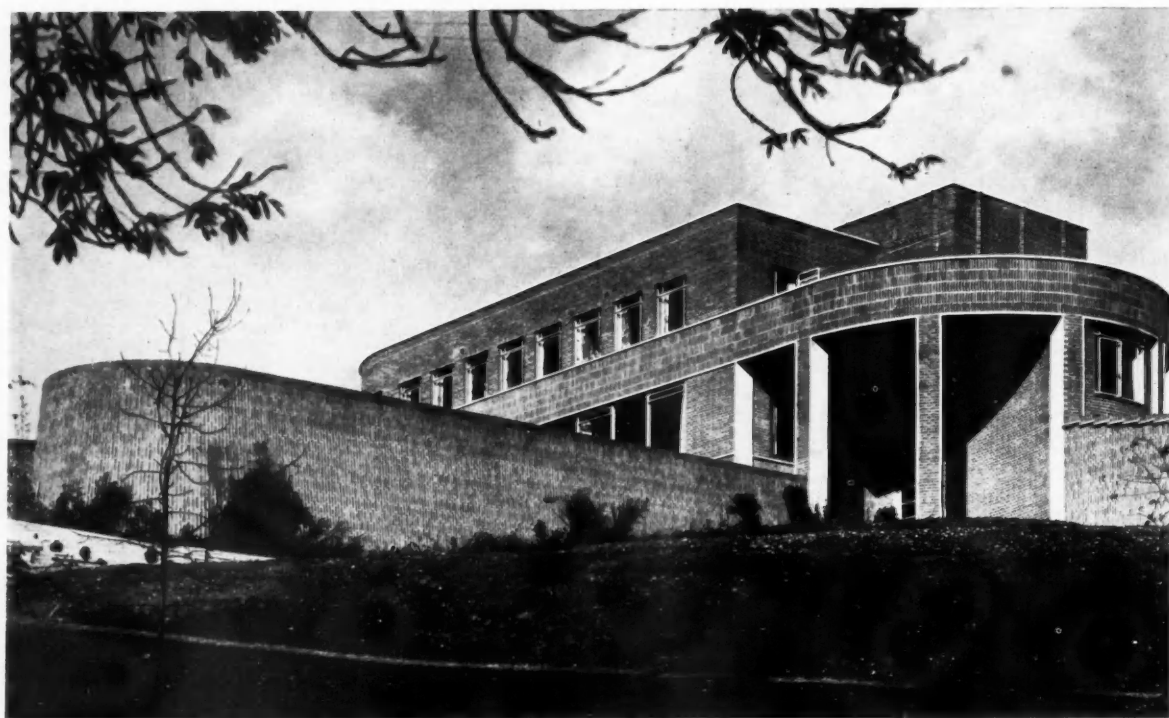
In order to take full advantage of this all-round view, and also that the garden and terrace immediately adjoining the house

should not be overlooked by adjoining houses, it was necessary that the house should be placed as high as possible in the north-west corner.

The slope was too steep to form a drive up to the house conveniently, and the garage was therefore placed on the road level, with flights of steps alongside a connecting screen wall, leading up to the entrance. On a fine day it is certainly a dramatic approach, and the young and agile will experience no difficulty in its ascent; but one cannot help feeling that on a cold, wet night it must be a discomforting ordeal to go up or down these flights of steps, and as an ultimate necessity some kind of arcade or other sheltered way seems to be indicated.

From the lower level a prominent feature is the battered terrace retaining wall at right angles to the house, holding up the soil that was excavated and levelled to form the terrace. This wall is of reinforced concrete construction faced with brickwork laid vertically. The connecting wall between house and garage is also faced with vertical brickwork, in this case to overcome the disturbing effect of ordinary horizontal courses and the raking top of the wall.

The owner's requirement was a modern house with a brick



VIEW FROM SOUTH SHOWING MAIN ENTRANCE AND TERRACE RETAINING WALL



ENTRANCE HALL AND STAIRS



THE LIVING-ROOM FROM THE DINING-ROOM

exterior, abundant window area, loggias, a sleeping-porch and nursery balcony.

The bricks selected are thin heather-coloured, laid with wide mortar joints. Interest of texture is given by the plinth bands under both tiers of windows being in vertical courses, framed by thin stone linings which are continued down the piers of the entrance portico.

The windows of the dining-room and living-room are in cedar frames and slide open, one behind the other. The remaining windows are metal, painted a blue-green. The ceiling soffits of the loggias and sleeping-porch are coloured a pale primrose yellow. The dining-room and living-room, divided by sliding screens, can be thrown together on occasion.

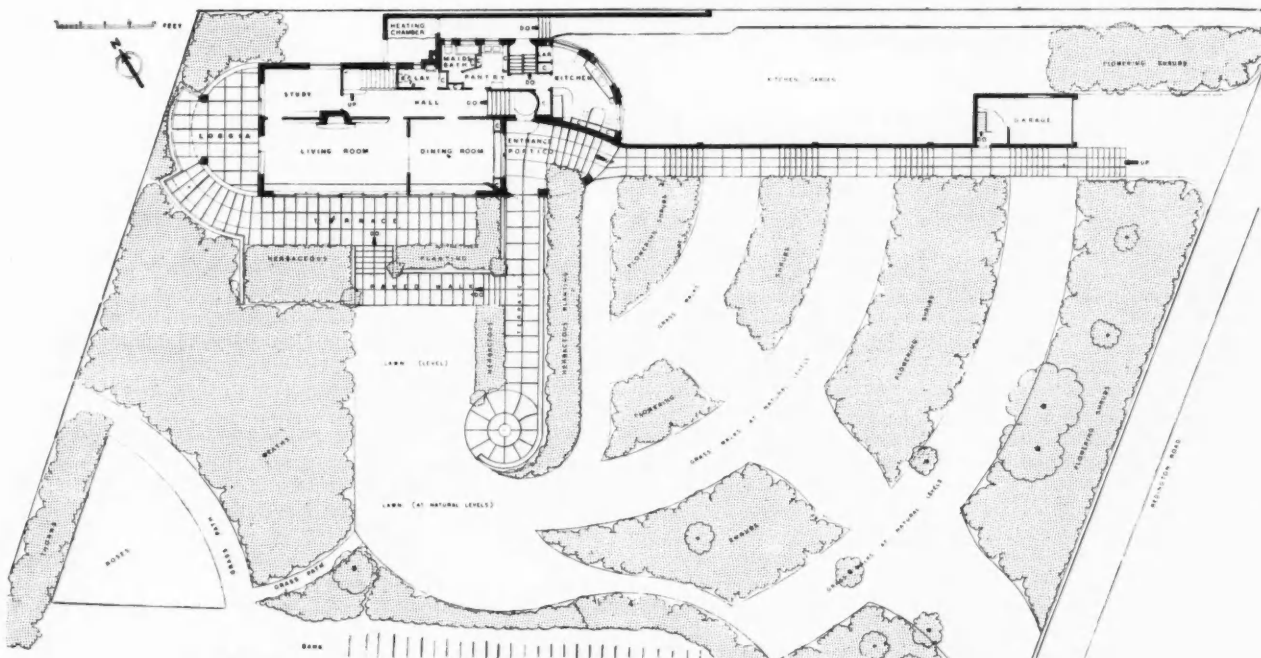
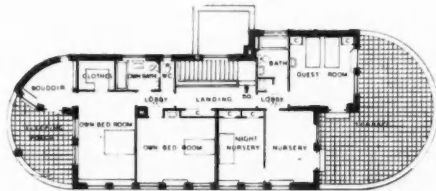
A feature of the interior is the woodwork of the walls. The dining-room is entirely faced with rectangular panels of pine, sandblasted to reveal the textured quality of the wood. It is toned a soft pinky grey colour and slightly waxed. Ivory-coloured silk wood is used for most of the flooring and for the staircase. The

long wall of the living-room is panelled in plain walnut, the surface textured by small, slightly raised, rectangular panels, pressed by a special process, and continued across the two doors without a break. To form a contrasting surface and tone, the curved fireplace front and the sliding screen wall are veneered in weathered sycamore. The ceiling is rough-textured and painted a soft pale green. The curtains are of coarse buff-coloured silk, unlined, and the antique Chinese needlework panel over the fireplace has a pale yellow ground. Vertical strip lighting is provided in the recesses on either side. The staggered shelves, let into the panelling, give this room a slightly Japanese character.

The entrance hall and staircase are of the simplest character, with walls of vertically grained texture, painted matt white; the ceilings being primrose yellow on the ground floor and a soft green above. The silk curtains to the staircase window are of unlined salmon-pink silk. Three convex columns, from floor to ceiling, mask the strip lighting to the stairs; one may be seen in the photograph reproduced above. The suspended sphere at the end of the corridor has a silvered front, the back being of opalescent glass, reflecting on to the apsidal entrance end.

The kitchen and pantry, etc., are on the ground floor level at the east end of the house, and advantage was taken of the fall of the ground at this end to place the maids' bedrooms (two) at a lower level, under the kitchen. The service entrance opens on to the service stairs, at an intermediate level. Upstairs, on the first floor are three bedrooms, two bathrooms, day and night nurseries and a boudoir, all very well equipped. At either end are a sleeping-porch and paved terrace, and there is access to the flat roof, from which a wonderful prospect is obtained. RANDAL PHILLIPS.

FIRST-FLOOR PLAN



GROUND-FLOOR PLAN WITH LAY-OUT OF THE SLOPE BELOW THE HOUSE

A FISHERMAN'S DIARY

SAFETY FIRST—SMALL FRY—STRANGE INCIDENTS



ON this page is an interesting letter from Mr. Neville Bostock. He puts forward the theory that fish are developing an instinct for "Safety first," due to over-fishing. It seems that the angler is responsible for this "Look before you take" second sense, which salmon and trout on some rivers seem to have acquired. It is the fisherman who is, unwittingly, becoming the Hore-Belisha of our rivers, providing the fish with, perhaps, red, green and amber lights.

From the angler's point of view, the methods which he employs must follow his feelings for his opposite number, when he only owns one bank, and his idea of the sport—whether he fishes for the pleasure of expectation or the desire to catch as much as he can by any means.

If a large sum has been paid for a salmon beat, the lessee is often anxious to catch the greatest number of fish possible. To me, however (and I am no purist), one fish on the fly is worth a number on bait. On fly water, it can be a stronger word than "annoying" to arrive at a pool to find the gentleman on the other bank casting a prawn into the water.

A fish hooked and lost with a fly in its mouth never came to much harm. If the cast, line and fly are in good order, there will be no breaks at all; but a fish, which gets away with a flight of hooks in its mouth, its stomach, or some other part of the body, stands a much poorer chance of living to spawn or fight another day. But the question of limiting "the means of fishing" must depend on the local authorities as well as on the morals of the fisherman. In certain rivers there is sensible limitation. On others this has been carried to excess. In every case the type of river should be considered.

One answer seems to be "Every man to his taste and in conformity with regulations; but consider other fishermen when using bait."

OVER-FISHING

SIR,—Just as dogs and cattle, who have, by experience, become accustomed to the perils of the road, seem now to be born with a sense of "Safety first," there is no reason why fish, as a result of over-fishing, should not, like the animals, acquire an instinct for self-preservation. Originally our forefathers could catch salmon on coarse tackle and large flies. To-day the whole length of some rivers is so "flogged," and every conceivable lure is used in the effort to catch fish, so that almost the only hope is a fresh one. I am convinced that *instinct* is reducing the number of "taking" fish. I will give examples:

(1) *Aberdeenshire Dee*.—The season opens on February 1st. Given reasonable fishing conditions, I think that experienced fishermen will agree that more fish will be caught in the first week than in any week up to the end of

March, during which time actually there are more fish in the river. Why? Because the fish have not been pestered and are "free takers" even of the fly.

(2) *Norway*.—(a) *Laerdal*.—Once ten to fourteen fish were not unusual for a rod per day. To-day, owing to the increase of rods, even if a pool is full of fish exceptional conditions are necessary to make a big bag. In a pool of 200 fish it is now difficult to get two or three. (b) *Alten*.—Twenty-three miles of fishing water is confined to four rods. It is even money that a fish seen jumping in June or July will take. Why? Because of large percentage of takers, due to (i) light fishing, (ii) fly only. Not too big stock of fish.

Cf the Wye, with its numberless rods (where prawn fishing is permissible at the beginning of the season). Only under exceptional conditions on a first-rate beat are big catches made.

The same, surely, applies to brown trout. In water previously unfished they are easy to catch. Over-fishing and no restriction of methods will soon alter this. They become educated.

For a year or two the Wickham worked wonders in Ravensthorpe Reservoir until the fish and their offspring became wary of it, when it ceased to be effective.

In well known dry-fly streams, as a result of over-fishing, the trout become too wise, and stew-fed fish from other rivers are introduced to provide sport.

When you have a bad partridge year you stop shooting. In a bad salmon year every device is used to extract the few fish present.

For goodness sake let us give the fish a chance (and in so doing improve our sport) by *stopping spinning and prawning in low water in fly rivers*.—NEVILLE F. BOSTOCK.

SMALL FRY

Small fry,
Countin' up how many,

croons the voice over the wireless.

After the recent floods many owners of hatcheries must be taking stock of their fry, some of which, in certain districts, seem to have escaped, where the force of water has carried hatches and gratings away. Some owners fear that their small fish have been carried down-stream, not, I hope, as one mournful gentleman said, "to be caught as whitebait in the estuary." It can be most annoying one day to congratulate one-self on a good supply of fry, to find that thousands of them have disappeared in a night.

Monsieur Denil, in his most interesting treatise "La Mécanique du poisson de rivière," mentions that the rate of flow at the bottom of a river is half that visible on the surface, and probably less still on the adjoining land, which has been flooded. So two more lines of the dance song give food for thought:

Small fry (should)
Stay in shallow water.

Perhaps they would be wiser to seek the bottom of deep pools.

However, fish seem to have a means

of avoiding the force of the stream by seeking refuge under banks, behind the piles of bridges, and among the roots of trees; so let us hope that, when the waters recede, they will not have wandered far.

If every owner on a trout stream put in his quota of right-sized fish, the supply would be evenly distributed, and there would be no need to worry if fish disappeared from one stretch. This, naturally, does not apply to hatcheries.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF SENSE OF SMELL

I have received the following from a Hampshire keeper:

"I, also, have had an interesting experience concerning the sense of smell of fish. Though, in my case, it was not eels but trout. It so happens that many stew-fed fish are put into a stretch of water which adjoins that on which I am keeper.

"These fish come up to the bottom of our fishing. One day I was eating my sandwiches by the river when I noticed several of these fish rising. Carelessly I threw into the water a piece of cooked beef from my lunch.

"This floated down towards the trout, one of which immediately rose and sucked it down. I threw in another piece. This time a wave started to come up the river from some fifty yards below; soon there were more waves of approaching fish, until there were quite a shoal of them waiting to be fed.

"I tried this experiment on subsequent occasions, and soon discovered that I could not only lure fish from below, but could also make them follow me up-stream. These fish have actually followed me for as much as two hundred yards, provided, of course, that I continued throwing in occasional pieces of meat."

TWO SALMON

Sir Edward Durand, in his book "Wanderings with a Fly Rod," tells of an interesting experience with two salmon.

He went out fishing on a Scottish river and hooked a salmon on his trout rod. He was accompanied by the stalker, who, well hidden, stood ready to gaff the fish. Sir Edward at last brought his fish in towards the bank, saw the ghillie strike with the gaff and heard him shout "I have him, sir." There was much splashing, but the strain on the rod did not slacken. He naturally concluded that the fish had slipped off the gaff. This, however, was not the case. In fact, another salmon had been following the hooked fish so closely that the stalker had gaffed the second fish instead of the one on the end of the cast. The story ends very happily, as the other fish was landed soon afterwards.

ROY BEDDINGTON.

SHOOTING TOPICS

SPORT IN SPAIN—A SNIPE MYSTERY—SQUARE SHOT

THE DUKE OF ALBA, who is General Franco's representative in London, is among the best game shots in Spain, and his father for many seasons shared Scottish moors with the Marquis de Villavieja, the great polo-player. The latter sportsman was not only responsible for the development of polo in Spain, but took the lead in improving shooting estates in that country. The Spanish aristocracy have always been extremely keen on sport, but it was not very seriously developed on most of the big estates till after the beginning of the present century. Until the Marquis de Villavieja—in those days Manuel Escandon—persuaded them to drive rather than walk up their partridges, sport was still in the older manner.

Spain is an excellent game country, and provides some of the finest duck shooting in Europe, while on the mountains are ibex and very, very rare moufflon. But shooting in Spain is still a rather more strenuous undertaking than in most countries. It demands exertion in a trying climate, and, except on the big estates or the duck lagoons, is in general a very rough form of rough shooting.

The Spaniards are, however, extremely hospitable sportsmen if you know them. No one knows exactly how game has fared since the civil war, but I am told by one of my Spanish friends that, so far as he can learn, the prospects for the next season—though no one can predict when that will be—are excellent. The birds have multiplied, as there is no one to shoot them, and when the war is over sport should be excellent.

ABEL CHAPMAN'S MARISMA

Very few Englishmen have ever shot on the great Coto Doñana since the days of that great sportsman and naturalist the late Abel Chapman, who leased the whole of that extraordinary territory for so many years. It consists of the delta of the Guadalquivir, and includes a series of sand deserts and pine-covered foothills as well as the vast stretches of *marisma* or marshes and lagoons. It contains specimens of all kinds of wild Spanish game, including wild boar, red deer, bustard, flamingos, and wild camels, though the latter are undoubtedly descendants of "escapes," possibly in the time of the Moorish occupation. The latter were never shot by Chapman. Before the Republic the domain of the Coto Doñana reverted to King Alfonso XIII and it was a Royal shoot, but only, as a rule, shot over once or so a year. Since the Republic little information is available, but it was probably considerably poached—as, indeed, it always was. The land, I believe, belonged to the Duke of Tarifa, but until the matters of the expropriation of great estates are cleared up matters must be in abeyance. As the area concerned is in Nationalist territory, it is probable that it has now reverted to its true owner again.

SOLUTION OF A SNIPE MYSTERY

The movement of snipe is notoriously erratic, and it has always been difficult to account for their uncanny way of moving ground before a spell of hard weather, or concentrating on the water meadows and feeding grounds before heavy rain is due. I believe that I

have surprised one of the reasons, for it occurred to me to take some measurements of the underground water level in a shallow well. I was surprised to find a very distinct variation which corresponded with the rise and fall of the barometer. Country people have long had an adage that "Springs flow before rain," and it seems that when low-pressure conditions exist in the atmosphere the water table rises; when high pressures—such as are associated with winter, cold hard spells from the north and east—prevail the water table is depressed. It is much as if the earth were the opposite of a sponge: when squeezed by atmospheric pressure it closes and retains its water, when relaxed by lower pressure it allows it to rise and drain away more freely.

Presumably there exists with the water level a *worm level*, and the rise of the water before wet and stormy conditions from a south-westerly depression would bring worms nearer to the surface. In the same way, a fall in the water level due to high pressure would send them down below snipes' normal reach. The theory is purely a hypothesis, but it would account for a good deal. It will, however, require some work on the response of worms to pressure and water level variations before it can be established as fact.

CUBICAL SHOT

One of the earliest English patents for firearms concerns a revolving cannon which used round bullets "against the Christians and square ones against the Turkes!" History repeats itself, for recently a cartridge has been introduced which has a load of square or cubical shot. It is a special cartridge loaded in a peculiar way in order to produce the maximum spread of shot at short range. The spread at fifteen yards is comparable with that of a normal game-gun at well over thirty yards, and it has been worked out by the F.N. Company of Belgium, who are the makers of all the Browning weapons.

The cartridge is called the "Dispersal," and has an ordinary 32-grain charge of powder and rather more than an ounce of square shot in, roughly, 1-10 in. cubes. This shot is not particularly uniform, but is somewhere between No. 5 and No. 6. The overshot wad is cork, as is the undershot, though the main wad is greased felt. The proof-house tests of this peculiar load show normal pressures and recoil and a velocity very suitable to these massive pellets. Its practical use is for close-range shooting, such as rabbits in furze or bracken, when shots have to be taken at very close distances. Actually it is not too wide in the pattern at 20 yds. for good results, but it is improbable that it can shoot with

any degree of uniformity at greater distances than this. Anyway, I am looking forward to trying its effect in practice. Incidentally, it will be a subject of interest to keepers, as it should prove possible to place small bets with the incredulous who do not believe in the existence of square shot!

A WOODLAND STAG

I spent two days last week trying to circumvent some Japanese deer which had escaped from the deer park and were doing a good deal of harm on a south country estate. I wonder how many people realise what a large number of deer roaming wild in the woodlands there are to be found in England? Within the last six months I have come, quite by chance, across roe-deer near Thetford, fallow-deer in the great woods between Henley and Oxford, red-deer to the south of Windermere, and now these Japanese deer in Dorset. Like all tame things gone wild these escaped deer are far more wary than the ordinary deer of the Highlands or Exmoor or the New Forest. They are very difficult to stalk, as they very rarely leave the shelter of their woods. It is a job for a man with a rifle with the "one attendant" permitted by St. John. The attendant "moves" the deer to the rifle waiting up-wind at the end of the wood. It requires skill and cunning, and above all a knowledge of the habits of the quarry, and it is not a form of sport to be despised. But, except in very wild country, the man with the rifle should be of sufficient experience to be able to calculate margins of safety and angles of error.

DERELICT LAND

Last week I was writing of the large areas in the North of England which are no longer officially under game. The chief sufferer is probably the partridge, for he is the bird of all others who most readily responds to good keeping. Yet some of the land that is no longer under game has also ceased to be under cultivation and one cannot but wonder whether the returns given by a few coveys of partridges would not be better than no return at all. So very little will tempt the partridge back. A dusting shelter, a little grit, a fenced-off nesting-place costs little, and is sure to be appreciated. At just this time last year I was walking across a sour-looking field of arable in the north with a friend. In the middle of it there was a tussocky, overgrown hole perhaps ten yards by ten, the type of the ploughman's curse. My friend said: "We'll rail that off and wire it this season, and I bet a partridge'll nest there." She did.

FLIGHTING DUCKS

On the whole, it has been a good season for the wildfowlers, many of whom go out night after night without making a bag. I have always thought that the chief cause of lack of success among wildfowlers is that they go after the ducks instead of letting the ducks come to them. It is a case of letting Birnam Wood come to Dunsinane. Many beginners try to get out at the ducks on the saltings. This is nearly always fruitless. They would be far better employed studying the lines of flight of the ducks to and from their feeding grounds, and then placing themselves, as well hidden as possible, on the lines of flight.

THE RETRIEVER.



PUNT GUNNERS ON THE OOZE

THE HUNTING WEEK

THE BERKELEY'S GREAT DAY AND FINE SPORT WITH THE CRAVEN



ON THE SUSSEX DOWNS. THE SOUTHDOWN MOVING OFF TO DRAW FROM AN ALFRISTON MEET

FLOODS and foot-and-mouth disease have interfered with hunting during the week. Nevertheless, several packs have been able to record good days, for, although the country is at the present time riding hock deep, scenting conditions have been favourable. The Berkeley, for example, scored an outstanding hunt recently from their Hempton country, and the Cottesmore have had several busy days. The South Dorset, where Miss Pamela Ismay joins the present Joint-Masters, have made the most of improved conditions, and the Isle of Wight had a rousing day from Godshill.

The Tedworth, Craven, and East Sussex will require Masters next season; while Lord Abergavenny will not be able, owing to a leg injury, to hunt the Eridge next season. A committee, with Marquess Camden as Acting-Master, will take his place, and Lord Abergavenny lends his pack, kennels, stables and Hunt horses to the country. Mr. S. L. Hancock has resigned the mastership of the Devon and Somerset Stag hounds, and the Garth are losing the services of Sir H. R. Cayzer and Miss Effie Barker. The V.W.H. (Cricklade) next season will have Major A. B. Mitchell as Joint-Master with Mr. D. E. C. Price, who is now carrying on alone.

Berkeley.—There was a very fine hunt served up by the "lady" pack on Monday, the 16th instant, following the meet at Hempton. Colonel Turner took hounds to the famous covert at Stoke, known as Savages. The pack, finding quickly, raced away at the brush of their fox towards Filton.

Turning by Patchway and the Woodlands, the pack headed for Winterbourne, and ran by Frampton to Latteridge. They then proceeded by the flooded Frome, across the Itchington Moors and over the Thornbury Branch Railway into the Tytherington Vale.

The horse power had been severely tested, and there were many of a large field who failed to see the last part of the hunt. Those who took tumbles fell on soft ground. Hounds had come within coursing distance of their fox before he reached an unstopped main earth, which was the means of their returning to kennels unbled. As the pack were running for over two hours, wherein many miles of country were covered, the point of six miles hardly gave full credit to their effort.

Craven.—Several foxes were on the move as soon as hounds were put into Lambourn Place, but they were headed in all directions. In the end the Master took

hounds to the line of a fox which had gone away over the gallops some time before, and they started to run at once. Racing past Knighton Bushes to Weather Cock Hill, they checked on top of the hill and then swung right-handed over White Horse Hill to Seven Barrows. Up to this point hounds had been running fast for an hour. Evidently their fox had been headed here, as he turned sharp back over Mandown, hounds running slowly and finally marked to ground outside Ashdown after hunting for two hours. In this hunt hounds had twice made a point of four miles, and it was twelve miles as hounds ran. In the afternoon a fox was found in Lodge, hounds running in a circle to Walls and back to Lodge. Going away again, they ran fast over Windmill Down to Botley, where they were stopped in the dark after sixty minutes.

Colonel Spence-Colby's.—These hounds, meeting at the Grove, Taynton, on January 11th, accounted for a brace and a half of foxes in the morning. Adam's Wood was then drawn and quickly responded, the fox breaking on the east side. Passing over Vinchning earths he crossed the Tibberton Brook and then ran parallel to it till opposite Bulley Banks, where he turned to the right over the road. Without dwelling, hounds carried the line past Birdsend to Main's Wood.

Bearing left, they drove on past Whitehall and over the main Gloucester-Newent road. Here there was a short check, but, making good the line, the pack swung left-handed and crossed the railway and then the bank-high River Leadon. Hardly a hound stopped to shake himself as the pack went screaming on again.

Before reaching Hartpur House hounds bore to the right close to Murrell's End down the Leadon Valley till just beyond Overton. Here the fox turned left up the rising ground and, just managing to cross the main Gloucester-Staunton road, was caught by hounds in a field beyond, after a great hunt of fifty-five minutes with a five mile point.

Isle of Wight.—It was deep going when hounds met at Godshill on Monday, January 16th. After drawing Mursley and Budbridge blank, a fox was found by Bleak Down, which skirted the Wilderness, crossed the railway to the Whitwell Road and beat hounds below Sheepwash.

The Wilderness was the next draw, where several foxes were on foot, hounds hunted down the moors, swung to cross the Loverstone Brook by way of Rookley High Wood and killed him handsomely

in the open below Rill Farm after a very fast twenty minutes.

Drawing Rill and Berry Copses blank, they found in Merley Withy Beds, ran him to the Godshill-Chale road right through The Wilderness across the brook again, where this time there was considerable grief, by Berry Shute to Sheards, where a good fox ran hounds out of scent after forty minutes.

Sinnington.—Floods were greatly in evidence when these hounds met at Leysthorpe, the home of Major Gordon Foster, whose joint-mastership comes to an end this season. Despite the efforts of the Drainage Board, large areas in the vale were under water, so it was deemed advisable to stick to the hilly country. The same idea appeared to have struck the foxes, for, on drawing Loskey Hill, by no means a sure find, a brace went away. It was soon evident that scent was good, for hounds started to run at a great pace over the grass to Seamer Wood. Through it they went without a pause, and on through Robson's Spring, across the Helmsley Road with Nelson Gates on the left, and through Beech Wood to the edge of the Red Deer Park, a four mile point, all over grass, in twenty-five minutes. Here fresh foxes were in evidence, but the main body of the pack, with the huntsman, turned back alongside the River Rye and hunted more slowly nearly to Plock Woods and marked to ground: in all, hounds had been running for forty minutes.

Golden Square, as usual, held a fox, which was hunted fast to West Newton Grange. Turning up the hill, he was lost rather unaccountably short of Leysthorpe.

Several foxes were forthcoming at Grange Whin, but the selected one, possibly a vixen, could only be taken slowly through Greensykes and marked to ground near Low Woods Farm.

Scent was good again when a fox was bolted from the drain at Seamer Wood, for hounds, getting a good start, rattled him along at a great pace through Robson's Spring and Greensykes, where he was viewed crossing the ride just in front of them, over the grasses to Golden Square. Here he crossed the road and, running up the long slope, seemed likely to reach the fastness of Sawman's Wood; but hounds were not to be denied and, racing up to their fox, caught him just outside the covert fence after a really fast fifteen minutes. So ended one of the best days in this particular piece of country.

South Berks.—On Monday, January 16th, this pack had an excellent day's

sport from their meet at the Three Firs, Burghfield. Finding at once in Starveall, they got away at once into the open to Love's Coverts, and crossing the road near Culverlands they went through Gully Copse to the Scrubbs. Going away over a nice line of country at the bottom they lasted on past Burghfield Place and Saunders Court, and reached Bell Copse and, crossing the road, went on to Chalkham's. Here, turning up-wind, they ran at a much faster pace to Oakfield and on below Culverlands to Gully Copse again.

After spending some time in the gardens at Highwoods, with two foxes on foot, they crossed the road to Hillfields and up the gully to Scratchface. Here there was a good deal of conflicting information,

but hounds took a line back down the gully which they puzzled out to Hillfields and the Scrubbs. Thence they took a very faint line away to Burghfield Place, where it faded out to end an excellent hunt of an hour and forty-five minutes.

Quorn.—A large field met hounds at Walton-on-the-Wold. With the first fox from Walton Thorns, hounds simply flew over a magnificent line of country pointing for Wymeswold and then, going right-handed to Ella's, went on down to Willoughby village. Hounds, after bursting their fox, were gaining in every field, and had it not been for children coming out of school they must have caught him in the next two or three fields, when he made his escape.

Another capital hunt followed from

Willoughby Gorse, hounds getting away on the brush of their fox pointing for Wymeswold. Feeling the wind, the fox went right-handed through Thorpe-in-the-Glebe spinnies, and hounds, running fast, left Wysall wide on the left, and then, crossing the Widmerpool-Wysall road, ran over Widmerpool Park right-handed through Guy's and back over the Station road. Past Flint Hill to the Willoughby Fosse cross-roads, hounds ran very fast, and momentarily checking, they were held over the Willoughby Lane to hit the line off straight away in the first field; but the pace was slowing down, and after hunting on to the Willoughby-Bix Hills road just short of Ella's, hounds lost their fox, but how they did so remains a mystery, as was the case in the morning.

GOLF BY BERNARD DARWIN

TEACHING AND PUTTING

ONCE upon a time, in the 'eighties when I first struck my infantile ball, a large number of golfers had lessons, for the reason that golf in England was still in a rudimentary stage and so many players were beginners. The lessons were for the most part of a very simple character. There came, so it seems to me, a period in which there was not much teaching, but to-day there are far more lessons given than ever before—not to beginners, but to fully blown golfers who have a laudable desire to improve themselves. The lessons are far more elaborate than in elder days, and, so far as I am any judge, the teaching is on the whole very well done.

That this teaching is a difficult art no one can doubt who has ever tried it, and I suppose a good many of us have tried it now and again in an amateur way. "I have received pupils," said Mrs. Vincent Crummies, "I imparted tuition to a dealer in ships' provision," and I too can say that I have imparted tuition to more than one or two young ladies. In one instance I thought myself far from unsuccessful. My pupil had watched a great lady player and caught something of her method. Under my fostering care she came on rapidly for a while, and her swing seemed, to my possibly partial eye, to be quite a good one; and then I handed her over to a professional gentleman, who tried to change everything and altogether undid such work as I had accomplished. I am sure that this was only an exception to prove the rule that the professional teaches better than the amateur, and I only quote it to show how hard is his job. To what extent is the instructor to leave well alone? Must he be very radical and positive, or must he

Just hint a fault and hesitate dislike?

Certainly he must not give his pupil too many things to remember at once. Certainly, too, he must not assign a cause for every failure. There is a good deal of virtue in the teacher who says in effect: "Never mind. You just missed that one. Forget it and hit this one." At the same time, he clearly must not be too mild, tentative and easily satisfied; he must have some principles on which he insists, and he must keep pegging away at them, or he will not get his pupil anywhere. In fact, teaching golf is a pleasant, interesting, but diabolically difficult business.

These reflections are due to the fact that I have just been reading a new little book on golf* in which the author sets out principally to teach us how to putt. It has a foreword by Abe Mitchell, who thinks that it is going to make him putt better ever afterwards, which is, at any rate, a hopeful start. I have never—more is the pity, no doubt—had more than about three lessons in my life, from kind friends, both professional and amateur, and I have in those instances liked a teacher who was quite sure what I ought or ought not to do. Therefore I am inclined to like Mr. Arnold, who is sure that he knows the right way to putt; he is quite positive in all his teaching, and might almost be termed a "harbiterary gent." He says that he was a very bad putter, that he worked out his own system, drilling himself daily on the floor of his home in South Africa, and that he has putted well and enjoyed putting (what an enviable state of things this last!) ever since. It would be unfair to say that his whole teaching boils down into a single sentence, but he has one simple point to which he very properly returns over and over again. It is to follow through with the head of the putter kept low and not on any account to let the left wrist break.

These two principles are to a great extent one and the same, for we cannot keep the head of the putter low unless

the left hand goes well and firmly through. If the left wrist breaks or hollows itself, the club will finish somewhere in the air, if it finishes at all in any proper sense of the term; and nobody knows that or ought to know it better than I, who am painfully conscious of a "broken" wrist. The going through of the club along the ground is, I think, an invariable mark of the good putter. A little while ago I was watching at Rye Mr. A. A. Duncan, than whom I know no better putter. He not only makes the observer green with envy because he so regularly makes the ball go into the hole, but because he does it with such insolent ease. He just walks up to the ball and hits it in, and whether this comes from instinctive genius or profound study, or perhaps from the one reinforced by the other, I do not know. At any rate, it is a mark of his delightfully simple method that his club follows through right along the ground and never leaves it. Another fine putter who was at Rye, and whose putter also behaves well in this respect, is Mr. Wethered, and I believe I am right in stating that he has putted well ever since Mr. Ouimet, a long time ago now, told him not to break his left wrist.

Here are just two good examples that come into my head to back up Mr. Arnold's doctrines. He is insistent on a certain drill which his pupils must do on a wooden floor having "a square cross mark to indicate the point of imaginary impact." I have not space in which to steal his thunder by setting out the drill at full length, but I must at any rate allow him to state his own creed. "The test of the correct drill follow-through to a putt or chip shot," he says, "is that the club head should finish low. Which implies that at the instant of impact the hands begin a move to the left; and the follow through finishes with the hands as near to the hole as the club head. It is not a case of allowing the hands to go through; it is a case of pushing them through and doing so decisively and definitely without any hesitation or half-heartedness. Failure to push the hands well through results in the club head going through on a rising arc and finishing high. And this means that the left wrist has broken or hollowed itself. That is to say it bends in the reverse direction of that of the back swing." This movement Mr. Arnold calls "the reverse cock," and he says—"he says it very loud and clear"—that it must be avoided as if it were the devil himself.

I believe Mr. Arnold is right, and I remember that in the last decent medal round I ever played or am likely to play I made a resolution not to let that left wrist break on the green, with most gratifying results. The virtue did not endure, of course, but perhaps that was because I did not drill myself enough. Mr. Arnold may not be quite so entirely right as he thinks he is, as when he appears to think that Mr. Bobby Jones, whom he has never seen, is inclined to suffer from this dread disease of "reverse cocking." Mr. Jones was, in his championship days, a magnificent putter. The mere fact that he has putted poorly when playing once a year in a tournament at Augusta, entirely out of competitive practice and having the hospitable cares of the tournament on his shoulders, appears insufficient ground for these observations. That, however, is beside the point. Mr. Arnold is not really trying to teach his grandmother to suck eggs; he is trying to teach us, who are afraid of hitting the ball on the green, how to overcome that fear, and I do believe that he is on the right track as regards one of our chief failings. I have found a place on my floor very suitable for drilling.

* Putting and Spared Shots, by A. E. Arnold. (Methuen, 2s. 6d.)

CORRESPONDENCE

A MUSEUM OF SPORT

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—The very interesting leading article in the issue of COUNTRY LIFE of December 31st recalls conversations which I have had with many prominent big-game hunters during the past year or so. I have discussed with them the possibilities of a national collection of heads such as is in existence in America and which certainly ought to be established here. No one who saw the International Exhibition in Berlin in 1937 can fail to realise what such a collection would mean. "The country," as your article says, "is full of scattered treasures whose value is, in terms of money, negligible, but whose associations are priceless." Such scattered treasure cannot be housed in the British Museum of Natural History for various reasons. It is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain sporting trophies in private houses, and on the death of the owner they not infrequently disappear. I know one big-game hunter whose collection, unrivalled in its way, he has said he would rather burn than leave to the nation, simply because he knows that if he did so the bulk of it would disappear into the Gogoltha at the back of the Museum and never more be seen. Very few of Selous's trophies are on view to the public, through no fault of the authorities. Such a collection should have been displayed as it was during his lifetime, for the sake of its associations. Many collections which I could name have rotted, since the deaths of their owners, into obscurity and decay.

How many boys, from seventeen to seventy, would visit a national collection in order to see the head of St. John's Muckle Hart, or other heads of which they have read or heard from those who had shot them? How many memories would crystallise at the sight of them?

Such a collection could be managed by a committee of sportsmen who would have it in their power to accept such heads as were offered or invite the owners of heads or trophies connected with sport to give or loan them.

The difficulty, of course, is money. Apart from the question of housing it would be necessary to have a staff under proper supervision, though it would not need to be large. The locality should be near but not in London, for the London climate is not conducive to the proper maintenance of heads. Mr. Markham has said: "If a museum does nothing more in the course of a year than inspire one lad, it has justified its existence."—H. FRANK WALLACE.

"VANDALISM AT CHELTENHAM"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—I would like to endorse, and supplement, Mr. Hussey's letter with this title, *à propos* the senseless mutilation of the Pittville Spa statues. He refers to the unnecessary destruction that is going on all the time in this formerly beautiful town. Here is another instance. I enclose photographs of two sections of Bayshill Terrace: the portico at the west end, and the treatment meted out to its counterpart at the east end.—ROSSE.

[Lord Rosse's "Contrasts" show the kind of thing the new Cheltenham Preservation Society is up against. The inhabitants of the mutilated house gain in light for their bedrooms—at the cost of the community, which has been deprived of a coherent architectural street. It is yet another instance of individual licence at the expense of civic liberty.—Ed.]

TO THE EDITOR.
SIR,—The shocking vandalism at Cheltenham, described by your correspondent in COUNTRY LIFE for January 14th, is more important, in its bearing on the preservation of good buildings, than it appears.

In the self-same town, another building, the Montpellier Rotunda, was recently made the subject of a preservation Order approved

by the Ministry of Health. Under this order, no alteration may be made to the building without the consent of the Town Council. After seeing what the same Corporation have done to the Pittville Spa, one doubts if such a preservation Order has any value at all. A number of important buildings have recently been placed in the dubious care of local authorities, under orders of this kind. If preservation Orders are to be effective, the scheduled buildings must be placed under the control of some body more discerning and more knowledgeable than the local authority. Alternatively, it should be stipulated that no alteration be approved by the local authority without consulting the S.P.A.B. or the Georgian Group. Perhaps the Pittville case will do good, by emphasising the futility of placing fine buildings under the "protection" of local authorities.—G. E. MOODEY.

ACCESS TO MOUNTAINS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—I have read your correspondent's article on the "Access to Mountains" Bill, with some impatience, because, while I do not pretend to be able to judge of the merits or otherwise of the measure, I very much deprecate uninformed and irresponsible reference to the possible application of the Bill to the private ownership of shore and foreshore.

Except for the preservation of shooting amenities, mountains do not involve the owner in vast expenditure, whereas the maintenance of the sea coast is a costly burden upon owners of foreshore. As tenant-for-life of a few miles of sea coast over which there are no public rights, beyond those of navigation and fishing, I am fully aware of what this ownership entails, and that very many thousands of pounds have been spent in the past 150 years on this property in groyning and other measures to prevent erosion, and so preserve the agricultural values of the immediate hinterland.

I have tenants along this foreshore who are only induced to retain their tenancies because of the amenities of privacy. Public access would entirely demolish these tenancies, which in a small degree help to pay the cost of maintenance of the shore. The land when acquired by my predecessors was marsh, wilderness, and waste; but by diligent cultivation, drainage, and reclamation, it was gradually, in the days of high farming, brought to a condition of agricultural prosperity, and a useful community sprang up where before there had been only charcoal burners and fisherfolk.

These days have long passed; rents are reduced and outgoings increased, resulting in a serious annual deficiency to the estate. The sea shore has some present as well as some potential value, but only by the preservation of its amenities to the owner. Is he not, at long last, entitled to benefit in return for the large capital which has been sunk in maintenance?—CYRIL A. DRUMMOND.

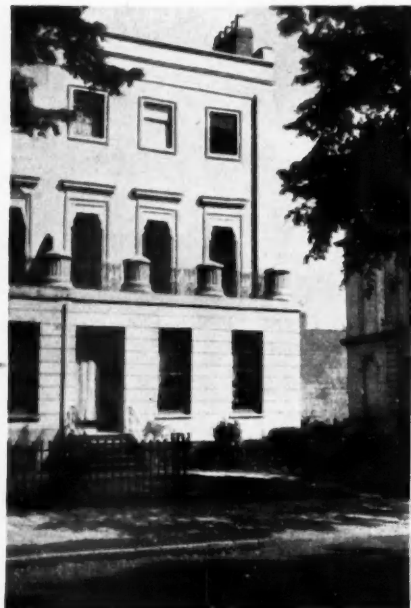
TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—Your article on the "Access to Mountains" Bill scarcely states the full case as it affects the Highlands. In general, landowners

do not object to public access at present, except in the stalking season, and even at that season they scarcely have any right to prevent it, Scottish law giving them so little power. No Scottish landlord has a right to turn a trespasser off his land. He can merely go to the court to obtain an injunction—or interdict, as it is called in Scotland—against a habitual trespasser, an elaborate procedure rarely worth undertaking, even if he can ascertain the trespasser's name, which need not be given when asked for. Therefore, so far as the Highlands are concerned, the Act, if obtained, would be almost entirely ineffective. In any case, it would not apply to the hills shown in two of your three illustrations, they being on land belonging to the National Trust for Scotland. What the landlord can do, and what has been done with the Sheil Inn, is to close down the hotels when the leases fall in, and so make access more difficult, and he will still be able to do this even after the Act has become operative. And he will also be able to take the other course open at present, and ask the local hotel-keeper to tell the trespasser to move on, as has been done before now.—SASSENACH.

[Mr. Alfred Fellows replies: "If a right of way were given along the whole coast, individual landowners would hardly suffer, for others could not offer the absolute privacy apparently desired by Major Drummond's tenants. His address suggests that his land is up an estuary, which together with other estuaries might well be excluded from any Access to Foreshore Bill, since the public wish to go straight to the open coast. As to the expenditure he mentions, I think there is a good case for the defence of the realm against the sea being made a public rather than a private burden, and I understand that a Bill to this effect is in contemplation. One argument against access to moorlands fails against access to the sea, namely that, whereas trippers can set heather on fire and damage trees and herbage, they are not likely to harm sea defences. As to his suggestion that I am 'irresponsible' and 'uninformed' your readers must judge for themselves. I think they would find him more convincing if he told them in what way my law was wrong. Sassenach's argument that, in the Highlands of Scotland, the Act, if obtained, would be almost entirely ineffective," appears to be based on the proposition that, for practical purposes, it is already in effect there, for trespassers can wander about deer forests at all times without any right of interference by the landowner. If this is so, the average tourist appears to be quite unaware of it, and meekly obeys a gamekeeper or ghillie who turns him off. In England the command could lawfully be backed up by physical force, resistance to which would be an assault on the part of a trespasser. On the law as stated by 'Sassenach' the Bill with the amendments I suggest would rather protect the landowner than the tourist."]

BIRLING GAP

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—Our attention has been called to the letter from the East Sussex County Council about Birling Gap. I hope you will allow us to make clear one point on which misapprehension seems to have arisen. It has been suggested that the National Trust might allot £5,000 to Birling Gap. We were, it is true, in touch with trustees who were prepared at the time in question to find £5,000 to purchase part of the property for the National Trust, but unfortunately we had no such sum ourselves to allot. The point is in a way a minor one, but some of our friends seem to have supposed from some of the statements previously issued that the National Trust had suddenly become well endowed.—D. M. MATHESON, Secretary, The National Trust.



THE WEST END OF BAYSHILL TERRACE. WHAT REMAINS OF THE EAST END?

DIVIDENDS FROM CONSERVATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—When, twenty-five years or so ago, the Canadian Government bought from a private owner a little herd of bison, all that were left alive of the myriads that once covered the western plains, probably nobody ever thought of the possibility of a commercial end to the venture. All that was desired was to prevent the complete extermination of one of the finest animals on earth.

The few remaining bison were put into the reservation at Banff under the most strict protection, and later removed to wider ranges at Wainwright. They were given just sufficient care to ensure their food in winter, since the annual winter migration was no longer possible, and every precaution was taken to see that they were left strictly alone in natural surroundings.

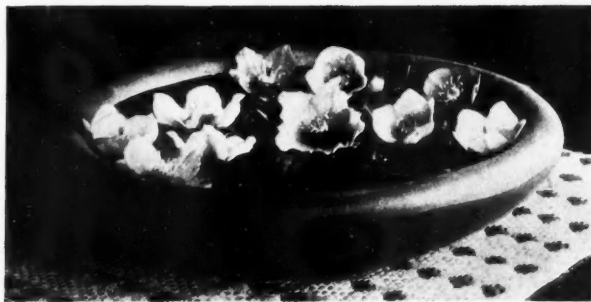
The result was that the herd began to increase at once. Within a decade it became necessary to relieve the pressure, and a substantial herd was shipped north in the hope that they might in time become accustomed to conditions under which the mighty woods bison—a few survivors of which still exist—had developed.

For some years, however, it has not been possible to keep the herd down to manageable proportions by these means, and an annual slaughter takes place under the supervision of the Government. Some idea of the size of the business is given by the announcement just made that this year one million pounds of buffalo meat, the dressed weight of the two thousand animals killed, will be available for the market.

Those who have eaten this meat testify that it is excellent, as fine in texture as good beef, and with much the same flavour. The whole of this big supply will naturally not be "prime ribs and roasts," but the inferior portions of the carcasses will be processed as beefis.

Besides the meat there will be a couple of thousand hides to sell. Perhaps some day the "buffalo robe," that standard equipment of every self-respecting sleigh and cutter in Canada forty or fifty years ago, will come back into its own again. No finer, warmer or more durable protection against snow and wintry blasts was ever known.

The buffalo experiment is a fine example of modern common-sense methods of conservation—another proof that in conservation there is money, beside all other considerations.—CANADIAN.



INDOORS



HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS GROWING WILD

ON THE SITE OF "COUNTRY LIFE" OFFICE

TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—You may be interested to see a photograph of the trade card, in the British Museum, of Mr. Carkeet, upholsterer, whose shop occupied part of the site of your offices in Tavistock Street, Covent Garden. I have not been able to find anything more about him, but judging from the elegantly draped windows and the inlaid sofa with its graceful swan-necked ends, Carkeet flourished at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries. Perhaps he may even have been responsible for some of those delightful pieces of Regency furniture which you illustrate from time to time.—D. N. S.



WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

A GRISLY NOTICE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I passed this gruesome-looking van upon the roadside recently, on my way to the meet of a famous pack of hounds, in a country inhabited (I thought) mainly by sportsmen and horse-lovers.

What sort of horses are being consumed—and by whom?—N. NICHOLS.

HELLEBORES

TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—In COUNTRY LIFE on December 3rd an article entitled "Christmas and Lenten Roses" appeared, in which the author observes that "the Hellebores are not so widely known as they deserve to be." We are in full agreement with your contributor, that they are striking and ornamental, for we have grown several varieties of lenten roses for a number of years. Coming into bloom at a time when other flowers are scarce, they make an attractive indoor decoration floating in a bowl, where their spotted and shaded sepals show to even better advantage than when they are growing.

Some interest attaches to the wild varieties, *H. foetidus* and *H. viridis*, which are rare: both grew here in Westmorland a few years ago, but it is feared that hedge-cleaning has eradicated the last station of foetidus recently. Seven small stations of *viridis* still exist in this county, and a road-worker showed me last year the most flourishing group of these plants that I have seen. He came upon them in a wood quite by chance, but they were just



AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY TRADE CARD

over the Westmorland border in Lancashire. For those who may not be familiar with *H. viridis* growing wild, I send herewith a photograph taken in this Lancashire wood. The five green sepals of the calyx might easily be mistaken for petals by the unwary, but a closer examination will reveal green tubular petals arranged in a double row around the cream-coloured stamens which over-shadow them. They are small and shiny, and each one contains a drop of nectar to attract insects. Finally, they are shed together with the stamens, and then the true nature of the sepals becomes apparent. These sepals now spread out flat and remain on the plant, surrounding the seed case, for some months.—CATHERINE M. CLARK.

AN INTELLIGENT SHEEP

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—A few days ago the shepherd here on North Uist ran short of cotton cake for the black-faced rams which are being fed outside, a distance of about two miles from his house. On the day he was without any feeding-stuff for the sheep he was surprised to see one of the rams sniffing round his house in search of the missing cake, it must be presumed. The shepherd therefore gave him some Indian corn which he keeps for his hens, and when this was eaten up the sheep returned on his two mile journey to join the remainder of the rams. The peculiar thing is that he had never before been near the shepherd's house, as he was bought in from the mainland only a short time ago. It is generally accepted that sheep are the least intelligent of animals, but the wind was blowing strongly at the time from the direction of the house, and this must be the explanation.—G. B.

KITES IN WALES

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The future of the British kites still remains in doubt, despite the strenuous efforts made to protect our few surviving pair. Under Miss D. T. Raikes's scheme, five pairs were observed last season attempting to nest, and a total of fifteen birds were identified. In Miss Raikes's preliminary report, however, but one young one was recorded as having successfully flown; now, in her full report, she is able to add that a pair in another area hatched off two young which were seen on the wing in September. With this encouraging information I write to remind your readers that the Kite Preservation Fund will need support, and as generous support as possible, if the work of watching the birds in the coming breeding season is to be continued. If Miss Raikes had been able to put on watchers for every nesting site at the beginning of last spring, there is no doubt that there would have been more success, but uncertainty as to what funds would be available did not allow of this. If money permits she will this year endeavour to provide really adequate protection and supervision over a wide area, deal with the crow problem near nesting sites, and try to gain the co-operation of all landowners and farmers to minimise the risk of birds being shot or trapped. But she cannot hope for real success unless she knows before the nesting season begins that her efforts will be well supported. All those who can do anything to assist in the preservation of this fine bird should write to Miss D. T. Raikes at Hên Ysgol, Bwlch, Breconshire.—FRANCES PITT.

THE ESTATE MARKET

SALES OF COUNTRY HOUSES



THE STRANGE HALL, OLD BOSHAM

IN view of the needs of national defence, it is reassuring to have the opinion expressed by the Cirencester office of Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff that the increase in the number of aerodromes in that part of the country has not diminished the demand for houses with from 200 to 300 acres there.

Dealing first with the district around Cirencester and farther west, the firm's list of recent transactions is a remarkable one, including the sale of such houses as High Glanau, the Monmouthshire residence of the late Mr. H. Avray Tipping. A glimpse of the garden of High Glanau was given in COUNTRY LIFE of June 11th last, and the property was the subject of articles by Mr. Avray Tipping in Vol. LXV, pages 822 and 854. He told in minute detail how, having acquired a farm-house site, 700ft. above sea level, he built a house "of no architectural pretensions," but which nevertheless has proportion and ornament, including oak panelling, that are entirely admirable. He designed the house in 1922, and for seven or eight years the perfecting of the garden occupied much of his time. Other sales by the same office include Greenfields, Little Rissington, for Colonel Walker; Wyck Hill, Stow-on-the-Wold, for Colonel the Hon. M. Wingfield; Pegglesworth, Andoversford, with Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co. and Messrs. Young and Gilling; The Bridges, Upper Slaughter, for Captain L. Maitland; Valley Farm, Edgeworth, for Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon White; Dowdeswell House, near Cheltenham, with Messrs. Young and Gilling, for Mrs. Hext; Waterton House, near Cirencester, for Colonel J. Lewellyn Palmer, the joint agents being Messrs. Rylands and Co. and Messrs. Wilson and Co.; Ballingers Farm (the remaining unsold portion of the Withington House estate, which was disposed of two years ago), on behalf of Colonel Buxton; and, with Messrs. Davis, Champion and Payne, Peaches Farm, Minchinhampton.

LARGE LANDED ESTATES

TWO or three estates of approximately ten square miles were dealt with by the firm last year, including Wretham Hall, 6,620 acres, for Sir John Dewrance's executors, and White-well, 6,000 acres in Lancashire, sold to the Duchy of Lancaster. The 7,000 acres of Hornby Castle, and the Castle itself, were disposed of by auction in Lancaster, and privately, within a fortnight, the joint agents being Messrs. Rippon, Boswell and Co. Other large properties sold were Grimwood, 2,300 acres, in Essex; Kinloch, Perthshire, for Sir George Kinloch; 783 acres of Alresford Hall estate in Essex; Sneaton Hall and 1,200 acres, near Whitby; part of the Duke of Grafton's Northamptonshire estates; property at Thames Ditton, on behalf of Lord Pollington; and Mells Park, Frome, for the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna.

Witley Court, Worcester, was the largest seat submitted by Messrs. Jackson Stops. It is still in the market, and at a suggested price that seems extraordinarily low, even making

every allowance that the mansion was much damaged by a fire.

The Guildford and Woking offices of Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons acted in regard to some of the Surrey sales by Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff, who were jointly concerned with Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices in selling The Old House at Swallowfield, and, with Messrs. A. T. Underwood and Co., in regard to White Court, Crawley Down. Read Hall, in the Pendle Forest district of Yorkshire, which realised £14,000, was one of the most interesting recent sales.

The low prices of produce and the high cost of labour are preventing sitting tenants from buying farms, and the chief sales of such property during the year were to individuals or corporations looking for investments. Timber valuations and sales, always a speciality of Messrs. Jackson Stops, were successful until the last quarter of the year.

FAMOUS GROUSE MOOR SOLD

MAJOR HAROLD CAYZER has purchased that well known grouse moor, Cabrach, in Banffshire. Major Cayzer has been the tenant during the last five years. It is an excellent shoot, and in 1931 gave just under 4,000 brace of grouse. It extends to 16,000 acres, and adjoins another noted moor, Glenfiddich, which was retained by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, when he sold Gordon Castle and a large part of the property to the Crown in 1937. The agents who acted in the sale were Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., for the vendors, and Captain Percy Wallace for the purchaser.

Recent sales by Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock's Oxford office, of over 1,000 acres for a total of about £50,000, are reported. The firm is to sell Twytrey Cottage, near Sonning golf course, by order of Brigadier-General Guy Livingston.

Mount Pleasant Farm, 327 acres, with a basic potato quota of 35 acres, has been sold by auction at Brigg for £4,550. It has a good house and buildings, at Kirton Lindsey.

A MAYFAIR MANSION'S CINEMA

CAPTAIN A. S. CUNNINGHAM-REID, M.P., has requested Messrs. Curtis and Henson to dispose of the forty-four years' lease, at a ground rent of £200 a year, of No. 12, Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square. The house is remarkable for its equipment of electrical and other apparatus, and the illustrated particulars contain a picture of the private cinema, which is convertible into a squash court. There are passenger and service lifts to all floors, and oil-heated automatic boilers for central heating, and such unusual features as a private telephone exchange with connections to all the rooms, invisible-ray burglar alarms, a special fire escape, wireless reception in every room, including the bathrooms, and basement accommodation adapted as an air-raid shelter.

Two new houses in Gloucester Square, Hyde Park, and another leasehold, No. 2, Connaught Square, will be submitted at Arlington

Street on March 7th, by Messrs. Hampton and Sons. They have privately sold Mayes Park, Warnham, the late Sir Newton Moore's Sussex estate of 70 acres; a converted windmill at Weybourne, on the Norfolk coast; and, with Messrs. Wilson and Co., Little Paddock, a house in the Tudor style and 8 acres, at Ifield.

A £919,000 TOTAL

INCLUDING seventy-six auctions the sales of real estate recorded by Messrs. Fox and Sons, in their report on business last year, amount to £919,648. Their sales of building land included 318 sites in Bournemouth and Poole. Among country sales was that of Cliffe Hall, Market Lavington, the Wiltshire home of the late Lord Warrington of Clyffe, the Georgian house and 65 acres changing hands through the joint agency of Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. The firm is to develop the 169 acres of Nea House estate at Highcliffe, where they acted for the vendor, Major-General N. J. G. Cameron. Avon Castle and other properties with which the firm was concerned are referred to in the report, which contains the usual analysis of official statistics of the Bournemouth district. Messrs. Fox and Sons mention that Mr. R. Alec Hambro, who has been with the firm for some years, has become a partner. Mr. Hambro's father, Captain A. V. Hambro, is M.P. for North Dorset. Mr. T. Brian Cox has become a partner in the Southampton office.

A RE-BUILT WEALDEN HOUSE

AN early black-and-white house at Benenden in the Weald of Kent was taken down and re-built at Ightham, as Pump Farm Manor, and it is now for sale or to be let furnished, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The firm offers Wood Hall, 6 acres, adjoining Sunningdale golf course.

The Strange Hall, a modernised and enlarged Tudor House with nearly 3 acres, less than a mile from the first-rate yacht anchorage in Bosham Creek, is for sale for £5,750, by Messrs. Messenger and Morgan, on behalf of Captain Alwyn Foster.

The Earl of Liverpool has sold Hartsholme Hall and 2,700 acres, near Lincoln, through Messrs. Jas. Martin and Co. The buyer intends to resell the estate in lots.

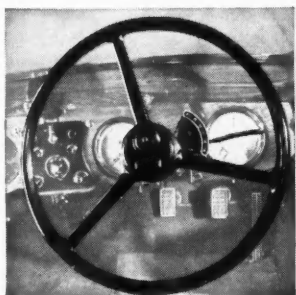
Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley announce that:

Mr. Alfred J. Burrows, F.S.I., P.P.A.I., who for the past twenty years has been a member of the firm, and senior partner since the death of Sir Howard Frank, has terminated his partnership as from December 31st, 1938, and that Mr. William Gibson, D.S.O., F.S.I., has become head of the firm. As from that date Mr. Burrows has been retained as consultant to Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, but he will otherwise devote his professional activities to his original firm, Messrs. Alfred J. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons of Ashford and Cranbrook, Kent. The London and Ashford firms will continue to work in friendly co-operation.

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A HORSE WITH A FUTURE

THE name of Fairplay is known to thousands of children in the East End of London through the beneficence of his one-time owner, Mr. R. Middlemas, a wealthy cigar merchant, who, on the strength of his many victories, inaugurated outings for them in the country. Fairplay now belongs to Mr. D. P. Trench, and it is the purpose of this article to tell the stories of his racing career and his breeding with a view to interesting readers and breeders in his future career as a thoroughbred sire.

Foaled at the National Stud at Tully in Ireland, on April 20th, 1933, Fairplay was so backward as a foal, and later as a yearling, that he did not accompany his stable companions to the Newmarket First July Yearling Sales at which the National Stud youngsters are auctioned annually, but was kept back until the First October Sales, when he was catalogued in company with Tikka Rani, who fell to the bid of 1,500gs. made by the Aga Khan, and was sold to Mr. Percy Allden, buying for Mr. Middlemas, for 540gs. As he was a good-looking bay of fine quality, like most of his sire's best get, this figure appeared at the time to be well within his value, but few even of the most optimistic could have foreseen what a rare bargain he would turn out to be. In his first season just an occasional glimpse of his future brilliance was made patent. In the Coworth Stakes at Hurst Park he ran a good race to finish third to Squadron Castle and Monmouth; and at Chepstow he was narrowly beaten by First Cast in the Severn Stakes. As a three year old he was unlucky enough to find one just too good for him on each of his first three appearances. Lord Derby's Feola narrowly beat him in the Easter Plate at Kempton Park; at Sandown Park Sir John Jarvis' grey colt, Silver Crest, who had cost 4,200gs. as a yearling, was three-parts of a length ahead of him in the Esher Cup; at the Whitsuntide Meeting at Hurst Park, Mr. William Woodward's Orangeman defeated him by a short head and, after surviving an objection, was awarded the race. Two unplaced efforts followed, and then came his first victory, when, with Gordon Richards on his back, he beat Naginata, Lord Harewood's Kidderminster, and ten others in the Duchess of York Stakes at Hurst Park. The best of his remaining performances that season were a third to Fly Paper and Horchatib in the Blackbrook Stakes at Windsor, and a similar position behind Pricket and King's Gap in the Birmingham Cup.

An unplaced effort in the Lincolnshire Handicap was his first essay as a four year old. A head defeat by Lord Portal's Remember II signalled his next outing in the Newbury Spring Cup, for which eighteen ran, and then the real value of the horse became evident when, with 7st. 8lb. on his back, and Peter Maher in the saddle, he cantered home two lengths in front of Laureat II and sixteen others in the Victoria Cup at Hurst Park. He followed this victory up by dead-heating with Laureat II in the Queen Elizabeth Cup at Lingfield, and then scored the success of his career by carrying 8st. 3lb. and Peter Maher to victory in the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot. From whatever angle this race is visualised it was a good performance; in the light of later happenings it reads even better. Mr. Herbert Blgrave's Couvert, who finished second to him, in receipt of 13lb., won the corresponding race last June; Pegasus, who had been third in receipt of 5lb., went on to run second in the Arthur Loraine Memorial Handicap and win the Drayton Handicap; among the other thirty runners were such well known "milers" as Commander III, Laureat II, Midstream, Sally Andrews, Marmaduke Jinks, Squadron Castle, Pigskin, Bold Encounter and Zaimis. Very naturally the handicappers were impressed, and for the remainder of the season mulcted him with his full desert. Nevertheless he ran second to Lady of Shalott (rec. 19lb.) in the Trial Plate at the Nottingham Autumn Meeting. The December Sales came along, and Fairplay's name appeared in the catalogue, but at a bid of 4,400gs. he was withdrawn and returned to his trainer's stables. Last season he ran but twice; in the Newbury Spring Cup he was beaten half a length and a head by Carlisle (rec. 14lb.) and Flag of Truce (level); in the Rosebery Stakes at Kempton, over a distance that was much too far for him, he finished sixth. In all he won stakes of £6,026, and retired to take up his new duties at Colonel Anderson's well appointed Upend Stud at Cheveley, near Newmarket.

It now becomes necessary to delve into his ancestry. Investigation along the top-line—the tail-male—of his lineage shows that his seventh sire was Stockwell's son, Doncaster, who put the Derby, the Ascot Gold Cup, the Alexandra Stakes and other races of £7,510 to the credit of the first Duke of Westminster. From Doncaster the line descends to Bend Or, who, like his sire, was successful in the Epsom classic and, in addition, took the Epsom Gold Cup and many other events of £17,518, before passing on his heritage to Bona Vista. From this horse, who won the Two Thousand Guineas and was a half-brother to the Derby winner, Sir Visto, the next link is Cyllene, the sire of four Derby winners. Polymelus follows, and then comes Fairplay's grandsire, Phalaris, and his immediate sire, Fairway, who won the St. Leger of 1928 and came from Scapa Flow, a daughter of Chaucer that has produced the winners of more prize-money than any other matron in the world's history of the Turf.

On the other extreme of his pedigree, that is to say in the bottom or tail-female line, Fairplay takes origin in what Bruce Lowe called his No. 1 family which began in Tregonwell's Natural Barb mare, who was in reality a grey pure-bred Arabian. From this single matron one hundred and thirty-one winners of either the classics or the Ascot Gold Cup have descended, and nearer to Fairplay's pedigree it is represented by his eighth dam, Flax, a daughter of the Derby and St. Leger winner, Surplice, from Odessa, she by Sultan. Flax never ran, but bred Queen Bertha, a Kingston mare that won the Oaks and other races of £5,624 and then became responsible for a number of winners and winner-producers. Among these were Gertrude, a winner of the Great Yorkshire Stakes and £2,355 that later became the dam of the Two Thousand Guineas victor, Charibert, and of Childeric; Queen's Messenger, who numbered the Prince of Wales' Stakes among his wins of £6,660; Spinaway, a heroine of the One Thousand Guineas and Oaks and other races of £9,616, and the dam of Busybody, who also won the two classics mentioned; Great Carle and Grandmaster, who added another £2,310 to their dam's credit by victories in the Column Produce Stakes and the Craven Stakes, and Fairplay's sixth dam, Wheel of Fortune. A granddaughter of the St. Leger winner, Newminster, by his son Adventurer, this mare was bred and owned by Lord Falmouth. Unbeaten as a two year old with such events as the Richmond Stakes, the Buckenham Stakes and the Dewhurst Plate to her name, she went on to win the One Thousand Guineas, the Oaks, the Prince of Wales' Stakes at Ascot, and the Yorkshire Oaks, and her solitary defeat was at the hands of Ruperra in the Great Yorkshire Stakes. In all she accredited Lord Falmouth with £19,970 in prize-money, and for him bred the Lincolnshire Handicap winner, Oberon (£3,079) and Dodona before being passed on at his dispersal sale of 1884 to the Duke of Portland for 5,000gs. Under this ownership Wheel of Fortune bred Fairplay's fifth dam, Donna Fortuna, a daughter of the Derby and St. Leger winner, Donovan (£55,155). Donna Fortuna ran three times without success, and then bred Don Juan, winner of the Hastings Plate and Newmarket Three Year Old Handicap; Lucky Girl, and Lucky Hit. The last-named, who never won a race despite eight attempts, added strength to the pedigree through her sire, Carbine, a son of Musket that was bred in New Zealand

and, after racing there as a two and three year old, went on to Australia, and in these two Dominions won thirty-three of his forty-three races before being imported into this country in 1895; his name in a matron's pedigree is a guarantee of genuineness, if in some instances it is carried in a latent form. Lucky Hit passed on the line to the Haydock Park Plate winner, Elm Twig, and to Miss Cue, an own-sister to Elm Twig by Orme that won the Bretby Stakes at Newmarket; and then after a mating with the Royal Stakes, City and Suburban and Atlantic Stakes victor, White Eagle (£15,823), became the dam of Eagle's Rest, who has since bred, besides L'Aiglon (£1,636) and Canary Seed, Fairplay's dam, Mountain Crag. The last is a daughter of Stedfast (Chaucer) that was bred at the National Stud and has also produced Scottish Fusilier (£2,799), Silver Crag (£1,271) and other winners. For the moment the story of Fairplay is complete; he is a good horse with a promising future in front of him as a sire. A. D.



W. A. Rouch

FAIRPLAY DURING HIS RACING DAYS, WITH PETER MAHER IN THE SADDLE

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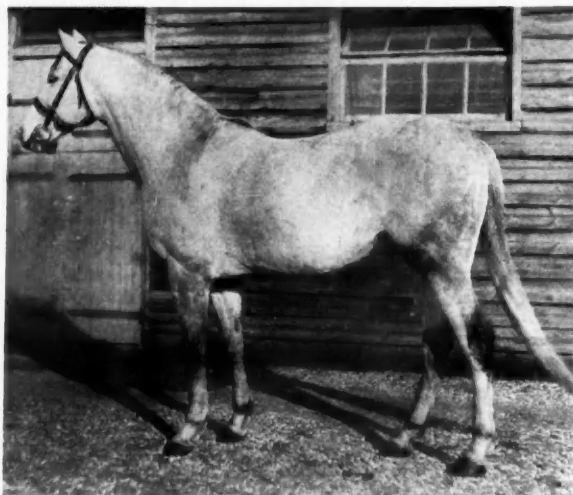
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STALLIONS WITH VACANT NOMINATIONS

ANOTHER breeding season will soon be opening in the bloodstock world; for that reason the list of stallions which appears on another page has been strictly confined to those to whom there are still vacant nominations. The inclusion of the name of Pay Up calls for comment. For some reason this son of Fairway who won the Two Thousand Guineas of 1936 has not attracted the support that he deserves; his owner, Lord Astor, has noted this, and now makes the sporting offer that, to encourage breeders, the fee of 250gs. will not only cover the service of a mare this season, but will stand without further charge for each season until such time as she produces a foal. This practically means that a foal is guaranteed, and since eighteen of the twenty mares which Pay Up covered last season—his first—are believed to be in foal, and Lord Astor is using him for the Oaks winner, Pennycomequick, for Cash Book's dam, Volume, and for three others of the Cliveden matrons, the proposition is one of the most attractive ever offered to breeders.

Other classic winners represented are Manna, who won the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby of 1925, and Drap d'Or, who was successful in the French Two Thousand Guineas of 1937. In both cases the fee is one of 98sovs. It should not be overlooked that Manna is very unlucky not to have two Derby winners to his credit, while Drap d'Or, as a son of Blenheim from a daughter of a half-sister to the dams of the Ascot Gold Cup winner, Foxlaw, and the Derby winner, Call Boy, has a pedigree suggestive of the production of first-class stock. Drap d'Or is at Mr. David Nicoll's Burntwood Stud, where Rhodes Scholar's half-brother, Canon Law, and the young Mr. Jinks horse, Maltravers, are also in residence, together with March Tor, a son of Lord Adare's horse, Warden of the Marches, that is getting particularly good-looking offspring and has a high fertility percentage. March Tor will always be remembered for the genuineness of his performances, and another horse that never ran a bad race is Mr. Frank Poulton's Jesmond Dene, who, like March Tor, stands at the nominal fee of 19gs. A son of Gainsborough, Jesmond Dene is a half-brother to John James from the Charles O'Malley mare, Tilly, a descendant of that good mare, Queest. Still another on the 19gs. mark is Sir Charles Pulley's Allagash; a half-brother to the famous Blandford, he is by Friar Marcus, and is already the sire of winners from a very limited number of mares. This deficiency is perhaps to be accounted for by breeders looking askance at sending mares so far off as Herefordshire, though actually a change of scenery and surroundings is just as beneficial to horses as it is to human beings, and a month or so in the heart of the Wye Valley would do many a mare a world of good. Mention of the West of England brings to mind the fact that that sterling stallion, Gallantry Bower, stands in that neighbourhood at Mrs. Leonard Scott's Buttermilk Stud at Barford St. Michael. He is a son of Blandford, and the yearlings by him that were sold at the July auctions were universally admired. Winners by him will be in evidence in the early days of the coming season. Gallantry Bower is a horse that can be confidently recommended to breeders. Others in this same category are the quartet that stand under the charge of Mr. Stanley Smallwood at either his Heath or his Aislabie Stud at Newmarket. Coronach's son, Montrose, who belongs to Mrs. Macdonald-Buchanan, is one of these; another is Lord Ellesmere's well made bay horse, Lemnarchus, already the sire of the Irish Two Thousand Guineas winner, Nearchus; a third is Blandford's young son, Old Radnor, and the fourth is Havelock, a son of Colorado that, like Royal Minstrel and Hairan, came from Harpsichord, a famous matron of the late Mr. J. J. Maher's Confey Stud. A further collection of stallions to note in Newmarket are Fairplay, whose complete review appears on another page; Cecil, who stands at the Terrace House Stud; Diplomat and Baytown, who are in residence at the Jockey Club Paddocks, and Fairey, who is at Cheveley Park. Cecil, a son of Foxlaw that earned brackets in the Alexandra Stakes, the Goodwood Cup and other races of £6,892, will appeal to those breeders that are interested in the production of bloodstock with stamina; Diplomat's get, on the other hand, are more likely to be of the early to hand, fast type; Baytown's stock are like himself essentially genuine; and Fairey will appeal to all as one of the best-looking sons of his sire, Fairway, that there is at stud in the country, and has the additional advantage of having an own-sister to Flying Fox as his third maternal dam.

Farther afield the stallions at Mr. Donald Fraser's Tickford Park Stud and those at Mr. Claude Leetham's Cottesloe Stud



MR. DONALD FRASER'S TAJ UD DIN, A THREE-PARTS BROTHER TO SINGAPORE

must be noted. At the former establishment there is that almost automatic sire of winners, Apple Sammy, as well as his son, Negro, and Taj ud Din, a grey three-parts brother to the St. Leger winner, Singapore, that had a number of winners from his first crop of runners last season. At Mr. Leetham's stud, which is near Leighton Buzzard, there is the promising young Pharos horse, Shining Tor, and the Countess of Granard's Grand Prix de Paris winner, Cri de Guerre. A splendidly proportioned chestnut French-bred horse, Shining Tor, like Scottish Union's sire, Cameronian, Nearco, Limelight and others, is by Fairway's brother, Pharos. In France he won the Prix d'Arenberg, the Prix Daphnis, the Prix Jacques Le Marois and the Prix Major Fridolin; over here he had victories in the Craven Plate at Epsom and the Waterbeach Handicap at Newmarket

to his credit. In all, stakes of 357,726frs. were accredited to him in France, and £1,013 in England. Besides the Grand Prix de Paris, Cri de Guerre won the Prix Dagor and later earned brackets in the Prix Bertaux, the Prix des Haras Nationaux and the Grand Prix du Tremblay, of in all 959,800frs. His sire, Martial III, was a grandson of Ayrshire; his dam, Cruseilles, was by As d'Atout, a grandson of Bay Ronald that won the Grand Prix de Paris in 1911. Until Major Stapleton-Bretherton's death Cri de Guerre was located at the Attington Stud at Tetsworth, near Oxford; since then he has been at Mr. Claude Leetham's and with Shining Tor and Mrs. Douglas Crossman's champion hurdler, Gay Light, completes a trio of excellent and very genuine stallions.

GRAND NATIONAL NOTES

Current racing has been rather stereotyped with relief coming in the shape of sparkling displays by the Grand National candidates, Macaulay and Perfect Part at Sandown Park and at Windsor and Newbury. Macaulay's victory in the Prince's Handicap Steeplechase at the former venue was one of the most polished exhibitions of leaping combined with stamina and speed that have been seen this season, and if all goes well and he faces the starter at Aintree, he will be a well fancied candidate. Present plans are that he will be seen out again in the Red Rose Steeplechase at Hurst Park on February 18th and in the Gold Cup at Cheltenham on March 9th. The latter event is only a fortnight before the Liverpool race, and the period between the two is all too short to give a horse proper time to recoup, especially if he has had a hard race up the finishing hill at Cheltenham. Bred by Lord Rosebery and trained by Mr. Peter Thrale at East Clandon, Macaulay belongs to Mr. H. A. Steel, the new Chairman of Directors of the Windsor racecourse, who thinks so much of him that he has bought his dam and all his half-brothers that he can get hold of. His sire is Bolingbroke, a son of Swynford, and his dam Conette, who is now twenty-two years old, is by Bitter Cherry (Cerasos). Perfect Part's performance at Windsor, following as it did a win at Leicester four days previously, was almost equally impressive, as he gave Lutin III, another Grand National candidate, a severe trouncing, and then went on to beat Delachance, Knight of Knockeevan and others in the United Services Cup at Newbury. As with so many jumpers, there is a touch of romance about the story of Perfect Part. Bred by Mr. W. J. Fryer, he is by Perfectus, a son of Pommern who won the Prince's Plate, the Durham Stakes and other events of £2,158; his dam, Part Two, claimed Stedfast's half-brother, Decision, as her sire, and was from Dame Partlet, a St. Amant mare. Never running as a two or as a three year old, Perfect Part came up for sale at the Second October Sales of 1933 and was knocked down to Lord Acton at 25gs. This nobleman, who once travelled steerage to Canada, became a harvester, lived in the immigration huts at Winnipeg, and worked as a farm labourer at two dollars a day, persevered with the horse, and now sees in him the wherewithal to restore his seventeenth-century home at Aldenham Park, near Bridgnorth in Shropshire. To give the many imitators of the late Nat Gould a complete story for a novel, Lord Acton should at this stage back Perfect Part to win the proverbial million, take the mount himself, win after meeting with all sorts of interferences by the shortest of heads, and live happily ever after; but, unfortunately for the novel writers, Lord Acton remembers the old adage concerning the bird in the hand, and is offering Perfect Part for sale by public auction at Kempton Park this afternoon. What he will make is an open question, but, as a safe jumper with stamina and finishing speed, he is a valuable proposition that is certain to attract spirited competition.

ROYSTON.

STALLIONS AT STUD

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GALLANTRY BOWER

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A sound horse siring sound stock.

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(GAINSBOROUGH—TILLY)

Fee: 19 gs. inclusive

A consistent horse of sound pedigree.

At the Banstead Manor Stud, Cheveley, Newmarket.

MANNA

(PHALARIS—WAFFLES)

Fee: 98 sovs. inclusive

A winner of the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby, and other races of £6,026.

At the Upend Stud, Nr. Newmarket.

FAIRPLAY

(FAIRWAY—MOUNTAIN CRAG)

Fee: 48 sovs. and a guinea the groom

A winner of the Royal Hunt Cup, the Victoria Cup, and other races of £6,026.

At the Tickford Park Stud, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.

The property of MR. DONALD FRASER.

APPLE SAMMY

(POMMERN—LADY PHOEBE)

Fee: 48 sovs. and a guinea the groom

A prolific sire of winners.

NEGRO

(APPLE SAMMY—WALONTHA)

Fee: 9 sovs. and 10/6 the groom

TAJ UD DIN

(GAINSBOROUGH—TAJ MAHAL)

Fee: 30 sovs. and a guinea the groom

Three-parts brother to SINGAPORE and sire of winners from his first crop.

At the Cheveley Park Stud, Newmarket

FAIREY

(FAIRWAY—POLISH AIR)

Fee 48 sovs. and a guinea the groom

A son of FAIRWAY from the best tail-female line.

At the Heath Stud, Newmarket.

The property of MRS. MACDONALD-BUCHANAN.

MONTROSE

(CORONACH—ACCALMIE)

Fee: 48 sovs. and a guinea the groom

A typical product of his sire-line.

At the Aislable Stud, Stetchworth, Newmarket.

The property of the EARL OF ELLESMERE.

LEMNARCHUS

(FRIAR MARCUS—LENNOS)

Fee: 48 sovs. and a guinea the groom

A big winner and sire of many winners including the Irish Two Thousand Guineas victor, NEARCHUS.

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(BLANDFORD—POLITE)

Fee: 18 gs. inclusive

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(COLORADO—HARPSICHORD)

Fee: 18 gs. inclusive

Half-brother to ROYAL MINSTREL and HAIRAN, and sire of winners from his first runners.

At the Jockey Club Paddocks, Newmarket.

DIPLOMAT

(STRATFORD—HONOUR BRIGHT)

Fee: 48 sovs. and a guinea the groom

A genuine horse that was only once unplaced in his racing career.

BAYTOWN

(ACHTOI—PRINCESS HERODIAS)

Fee: 48 sovs. and a guinea the groom

Winner of the Irish Two Thousand Guineas, the Irish Derby and other races of £9,032.

At the Terrace House Stud, Newmarket.

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(FOXLOW—STAR OF BLYTH)

Fee: 98 sovs. and a guinea the groom

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At the Littleton Stud, Nr. Winchester.

PAY UP

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The property of the COUNTESS OF GRANARD.

CRI DE GUERRE

(MARTIAL III—CRUSELLES)

Fee: £23 : 19s. and 1 sov. the groom

A winner of the Grand Prix de Paris and other races of about £16,000.

At the Burntwood Stud, Nr. Winchester.

CANON LAW

(COLORADO—BOOK LAW)

Fee: 48 sovs. and a guinea the groom

A winner of the St. James's Palace Stakes, and half-brother to RHODES SCHOLAR.

MALTRAVERS

(MR. JINKS—FUTURITY)

Fee: 19 gs. inclusive

A winner of £5,075 as a two-year-old, and half-brother to BELLE TRAVERS.

DRAP d'OR

(BLENHEIM—MIDNIGHT FOLLY)

Fee: 98 sovs. and a guinea the groom

Winner of the French Two Thousand Guineas.

MARCH TOR

(WARDEN OF THE MARCHES—FIELD DAY)

Fee: 19 gns. inclusive

At the Eaton Bishop Stud, Hereford

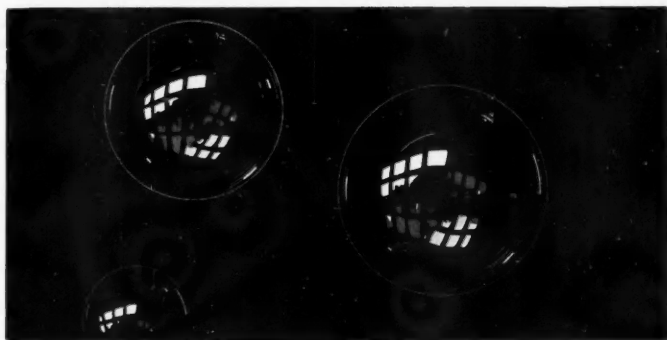
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ALLAGASH

(FRIAR MARCUS—BLANCHE)

Fee: 19 gns. inclusive

A half-brother to BLANDFORD and sire of winners.



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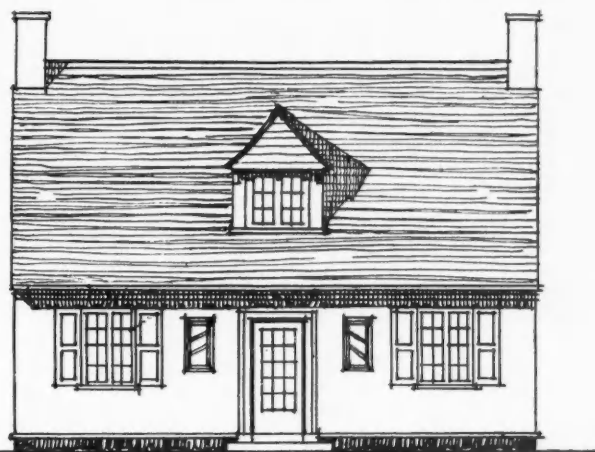
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BETHERSDEN 216

THE PRESERVATION of a COUNTRY ESTATE

MODERN FLATS AT RAMSLADE, BRACKNELL

THE break-up of large country estates has seemed an inevitable process during the last twenty years, particularly in the neighbourhood of London, where land necessarily has high potential building value. Those of us who drive out regularly from London along a particular route into the country look anxiously to see whether this or that favourite scene—a park splendidly timbered with trees in the full beauty of their maturity, or a glimpse of some Georgian house framed by its lawns and venerable cedars—is still innocent of those danger signs that proclaim sites "ripe for development." How many of them we have seen first threatened, then slowly dismembered, each time the cruel, long-drawn-out process carried a stage further. The park is divided into plots; the houses spring up in chaotic rivalry, as though the possessor of each were determined to show how different he is from his neighbours; the trees are cut down, or, if some are preserved, they have the air of pathetic survivors, who have no real place in their new suburban setting. The big house, after waiting in vain for a new owner of its diminished grounds, is as likely as not pulled down.

Are English people so individualistic or so conservative that they must have at all costs a front door and a back garden to themselves, even when they are overlooked by their neighbours, or have those responsible for housing development shown a sad lack of imagination in providing people with what they want, or might want if it were shown to them? Land scheduled under town-planning schemes for residential purposes is almost invariably treated from the standpoint of so many houses to the acre; but even when the density is comparatively low, suburban conditions are not avoided, and what has been country loses all its rural character. It is surprising, when account is taken of the enormous number of people who now live in flats, either in the heart of London or on its fringes, that the idea of flat-building on country estates should scarcely have been considered. Instead of the estate being mutilated, its grounds can be preserved intact, if building is confined to a block or groups of flats replacing or supplementing the old house. Under such conditions the beauty of the estate is preserved entire, and the residents can enjoy unspoilt country surroundings while at the same time



IN THE GROUNDS AT RAMSLADE

having the many conveniences that living in a flat affords.

A most successful scheme of this kind, which it is to be hoped may be the pioneer of others, has been carried out at Bracknell, near Ascot, in Berkshire, where Ramslade Park, a delightful country house with an estate of eighty acres, came into the market some two years ago. The park is beautifully wooded, and the grounds are laid out with rhododendron walks, a fine lime avenue, and ornamental lakes. In addition, there were kitchen gardens, hard tennis court, putting green and croquet lawn. By agreement with the local town-planning authority the new owners decided not to break up the estate into plots, but to preserve it intact, and to replace the house with modern flats. Actually, the shell of the house has been retained, but it has been entirely reconstructed internally, and a modern block of flats has been built adjoining it. The ground floor of the house has been adapted for public rooms—a restaurant, a billiard room, drawing-room and lounge—for the convenience of residents, and a few well equipped flats have been planned in the upper part of the building. The success of the scheme is shown by the fact that every flat was taken in a remarkably short time, and a second block has since been built, to be ready in March, care having been taken not to spoil the existing amenities by this extension.

What has been done at Ramslade is not just to convert a country house to a new use: the flats have been designed on the most up-to-date lines and possess all the conveniences one expects to find in a West End suite. There is central heating and constant hot water; lifts are provided; there are modern bathrooms, sun balconies, and ample cupboard and storage space. Service is provided if the tenant wishes, and the use of the restaurant for meals is similarly optional. Guest bedrooms are available, and there is excellent garage accommodation. In fact, all the points one looks for in a flat in town have been considered here, so that one enjoys all the advantages that a flat can provide, with the attraction of being able to step straight out into a lovely garden and park. Yet, while being in the heart of the country, Ramslade is very conveniently situated for going to and from town. The flats are within half a mile of Bracknell Station on the recently electrified London-Ascot-Reading line.

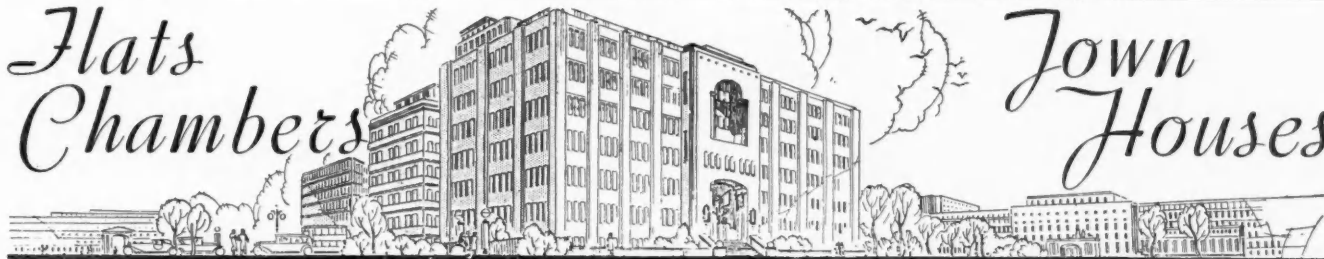
Further information about these flats may be obtained direct from Ramslade, Bracknell, Berkshire, or from the Letting Manager, 40, Berkeley Square, W.1.



ONE OF THE RECEPTION ROOMS IN THE HOUSE



LOOKING ACROSS THE LAKE

Flats
ChambersTown
Houses

PRESENT PRICES AND RENTS ARE FAVOURABLE FOR EARLY APPLICATION

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LAND & ESTATE AGENTS, SURVEYORS & VALUERS
41, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1
Telephone: Grosvenor 3056 (five lines).

A SELECTION OF SOME OF THE CHOICEST TOWN HOUSES

10, BELGRAVE SQUARE. Beautifully appointed Residence facing due South, with Passenger lift, Central Heating and modern bathrooms. 15-16 Bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 5-6 Reception rooms. Excellent garage premises at rear known as 10, BELGRAVE MEWS NORTH. Comprising accommodation 5-6 cars and self-contained flat with 3 bedrooms, bathroom, W.C. and 2 living rooms. Lease about 40 years. Ground rent £200. Strictly reasonable price will be accepted.
Sole Agents: LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1. (Grosvenor 3056).

TWO UNDOUBTED BARGAINS

EATON SQUARE. 12 Bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 5 Reception rooms. Garage and room. Good Lease at £100 p.a. **£4,000 OR OFFERS.**

CHESTER SQUARE. 9 Bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 Reception rooms, 32 years at ground rent £52. Small garden. **£2,750.**
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IDEAL FOR AN M.P. Choice, easily run house with Central Heating, in quiet Square close to St. James's Park. 6-7 Bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 Reception rooms, modern conveniences. Good lease at £140 p.a. Moderate price.
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FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED

HILL STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE. Double fronted, facing south; excellent ground floor reception rooms and first floor bedroom suite, 11 bedrooms, 7 bathrooms and 4 reception rooms; passenger lift and central heating. Long Lease for SALE.

CHESTER SQUARE. Charming small HOUSE, easily run; 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms; garage and Flat if required. Ground Rent £80 per annum; Lease 47 years. PRICE £5,000.

PORTMAN SQUARE. Delightful PERIOD RESIDENCE for SALE at sacrificial price; 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 fine reception rooms; garage and Flat.

Further details of the above and all other Houses and Flats, Furnished and Unfurnished, from WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 3121.)

CHARLES STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE. Attractive modernised HOUSE, in quiet position, facing south over garden. RENT 18 GNS. a week; 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms.

WILTON CRESCENT. Luxuriously Furnished and decorated in good taste. RENT 20 GNS. a week; 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms.

FITZ-HARDINGE STREET. A really smart HOUSE to be LET this year at exceptionally low rent; 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms and 3 reception rooms.

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CONSTABLE & MAUDE

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CHELSEA—TO BE LET OR SOLD. Quiet position. Most attractive little FREEHOLD COTTAGE PROPERTY. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, etc. Paved garden. Very reasonable figure will be accepted.

LYALL STREET, EATON SQUARE—TO BE LET OR SOLD. Newly erected Georgian type RESIDENCE, built to luxury specification, every modern convenience. Sun roof. Small garden. 8-9 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen. Garage. Lease 95 years. Ground rent only £125.

MAYFAIR—JUST IN THE MARKET. To be Sold or would be Let Furnished. A cosy little PERIOD HOUSE with garden most compactly planned, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Excellent repair. Lease about 34 years. Ground rent £175 p.a.

MOUNT STREET, MAYFAIR—Attractive 3rd floor FLAT to be let unfurnished. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms. Well decorated and appointed. Lease 2, 5 or 7 years—NO PREMIUM.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE—Small attractive COTTAGE to be Let Furnished for 6 months. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms. Rent 8½ guineas per week including plate and linen.

OVINGTON GARDENS, S.W.—Charming dwarf HOUSE to be Let. 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms. RENT ONLY £160 p.a. Lease 6½ years. Premium £100.

FULHAM ROAD (off)—TO BE SOLD. Quiet and attractive HOUSE in a sought after locality with pleasing outlook over Gardens. 7 bed, bath, 3 reception. Lease 35 years. Ground rent £2 p.a. LOW PRICE £1,400.

MAYFAIR—TO BE LET OR SOLD. Fascinating little HOUSE, having all the charm and character to suit the most fastidious, and in a position greatly desired by all. 5 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Lease about 79 years. Low ground rent £67 10s. p.a. PRICE £5,500.

PARK LANE (off)—Attractive 3rd floor FLAT with all modern conveniences. 2 bedrooms, bathroom, 1 reception room. Rent £350 p.a.

MAYFAIR.

A DISTINGUISHED HOUSE OCCUPYING AN UNRIVALLED SITUATION, EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR A FAMILY OF DISTINCTION, AN EMBASSY, OR THE HEADQUARTERS OF AN INSTITUTION. THE PROPERTY IS OF MODERN CONSTRUCTION AND IS EQUIPPED WITH TWO PASSENGER LIFTS, SERVICE LIFT, CENTRAL HEATING, INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SYSTEM, ETC. IT IS BEAUTIFULLY FITTED AND DECORATED, AND IN PERFECT ORDER. THE ACCOMMODATION COMPRISES RECEPTION HALL, UPPER HALL, 5 RECEPTION ROOMS CONTAINING A WEALTH OF FINELY CARVED AND HISTORIC BOISERIE; 11 PRINCIPAL BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, CERTAIN OF WHICH ARE PANELLED; 13 BED ROOMS FOR SERVANTS; 9 PRINCIPAL, GUESTS, AND SERVANTS' BATH ROOMS. THE DOMESTIC OFFICES ARE OF MODERN DESIGN. THERE IS AN ATTRACTIVE GARDEN IN THE ITALIAN STYLE. THE LONG LEASE AT A REASONABLE GROUND-RENT WOULD BE SOLD.

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STOPS HOUSE, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

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TWO BARGAINS NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE PARK**MONTAGU PLACE, W.1**

7 to 8 Bed. 3 to 4 Rec. Overlooking Montagu Square Gardens.

LESSEE will pay consideration to anyone taking over remainder of the direct Portman lease.

CROMWELL ROAD, S.W.7

A Maisonette in a low built house with particularly attractive and quaintly planned sitting and dining rooms. Close to Queen's Gate. £200 p.a. inclusive.

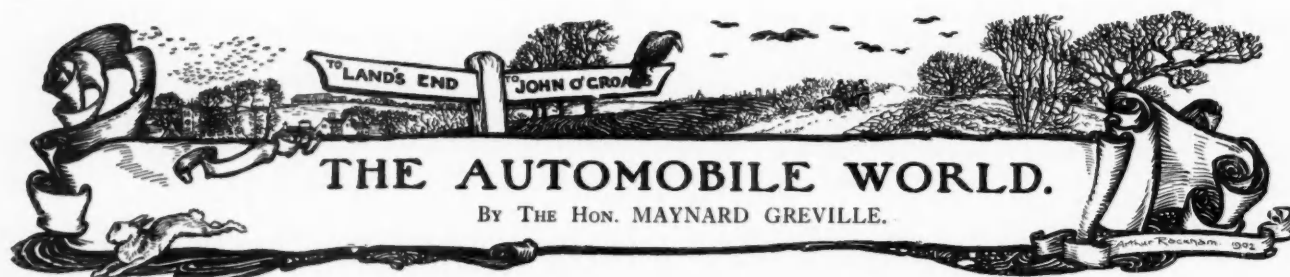
A HOME IN PARK LANE

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLATS

GROSVENOR HOUSE

PARK LANE, W.1

(FOR FULL DETAILS, SEE FACING TITLE-PAGE XXIV)



THE MONTE CARLO RALLY

THE ominous weather conditions all over Europe this year did not live up to the expectations of the pessimists for this year's great Rally to Monte Carlo, as, though snow and ice were met with in quite sufficient quantities by some of the competitors from distant points in the early part of the run, the final high-speed run in France was made in wet but otherwise harmless weather.

Ninety-eight of the 121 cars which started reached Monte Carlo on Saturday safely, and they had at once to take part in the acceleration and braking tests. Though Britain was not at the very head of the list in these tests—that honour falling to the two Frenchmen, J. Paul and J. Treoux, and the Dutchman, G. Bakker Schute—most of the larger British cars made good. Lord Waleran, in a Humber Super Snipe, led the British division, while the Fords also did well. Of the women drivers, Miss Amy Johnson and Mrs. McEvoy in a 22 h.p. Ford V-8 led in this test. They had had a few icy adventures north of Aberdeen when coming down from John o' Groats, and when Miss McEvoy was driving had spun the car twice round, without, however, doing any serious damage. The seating of this Ford is designed so that it can be transformed into a bed, and one of the crew rested while the other drove.

One of the new 10 h.p. Ford "Pre-fects," in the hands of Mr. J. McEvoy and Mr. F. M. Montgomery, successfully made the 2,186 mile journey from Stavanger, while another veteran in the run who came through successfully was Mr. J. W. Whalley, who checked in after covering the 2,345 miles from Athens without loss of points, though on several occasions the crew had to dig the car out of snowdrifts.

Mr. T. H. Wisdom proved his contention that a small car could get through on the much-dreaded Athens route as easily as a large one by arriving on his little Ford Eight.

Mr. W. A. McKenzie, in the smallest-engined British car in the Rally, did well, but incurred a loss of marks for being too fast on a section which called for driving at very high speed.

Many of the cars were elaborately fitted up, one of the most magnificent being the Wolseley Twenty-five,

which was involved in an early bad-luck period, as one of the occupants had the door shut on his finger, which necessitated a visit to hospital. Another specially equipped car was the 2½-litre Daimler driven by Mr. S. C. H. Davis, details of which we illustrate on another page.

The first British car was the S.S. Jaguar, driven by G. Harrop. His position was tenth.

AN AMAZING FEAT

MR. HUMPHREY SYMONS' great run down Africa to the Cape in an 18-85 h.p. Wolseley is definitely one of the most dogged and determined efforts that have ever graced a trans-continental motor dash.

After making a magnificent crossing of the Sahara Desert, the car fell some 30ft. off a bridge into a river, and the two occupants managed to escape with difficulty. The car was lying in about 4ft. of water, and when the news came through to this country everyone was commiserating with Mr. Symons on his bad luck. No one imagined for a moment that it would be possible to carry on. When the car was eventually dragged from the water, however, Mr. Symons took one look at it and then had it towed behind a lorry many hundreds of miles to Juba in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. There the Sudan Defence Force mechanics got busy under the supervision of Mr. Symons, and the badly wrecked car was actually got into a road-worthy state, though it still presented a badly damaged appearance. It speaks volumes for the sturdiness of Wolseley construction that the car was fit to run at all after the terrific crash and its long immersion, but run it did, and the two intrepid drivers started out again and set off for the Cape with the record still within their grasp.

NEW MODEL 8 H.P. STANDARD

ON the 8 h.p. chassis the Standard Company have now added a new body style, namely, a drop-head coupé selling at the very low price of £159.

The body is all steel in foundation, and has two wide doors which give convenient access to the comfortable four-seater interior. The backs of both front seats tilt forward to give easy entry to the rear compartment. The rear seat is 37ins. wide, while there is ample leg room and the floor is without foot-wells. A choice of attractive cellulose colour schemes is available, the twill head in each case being black.

The head can easily be operated by one person and folds back neatly when not in use, while there is also a rear window in this head. There is a roomy luggage locker behind the rear squab, while the spare wheel is covered by a metal shield and is mounted externally at the back.

WINTER SPORTS BY CAR

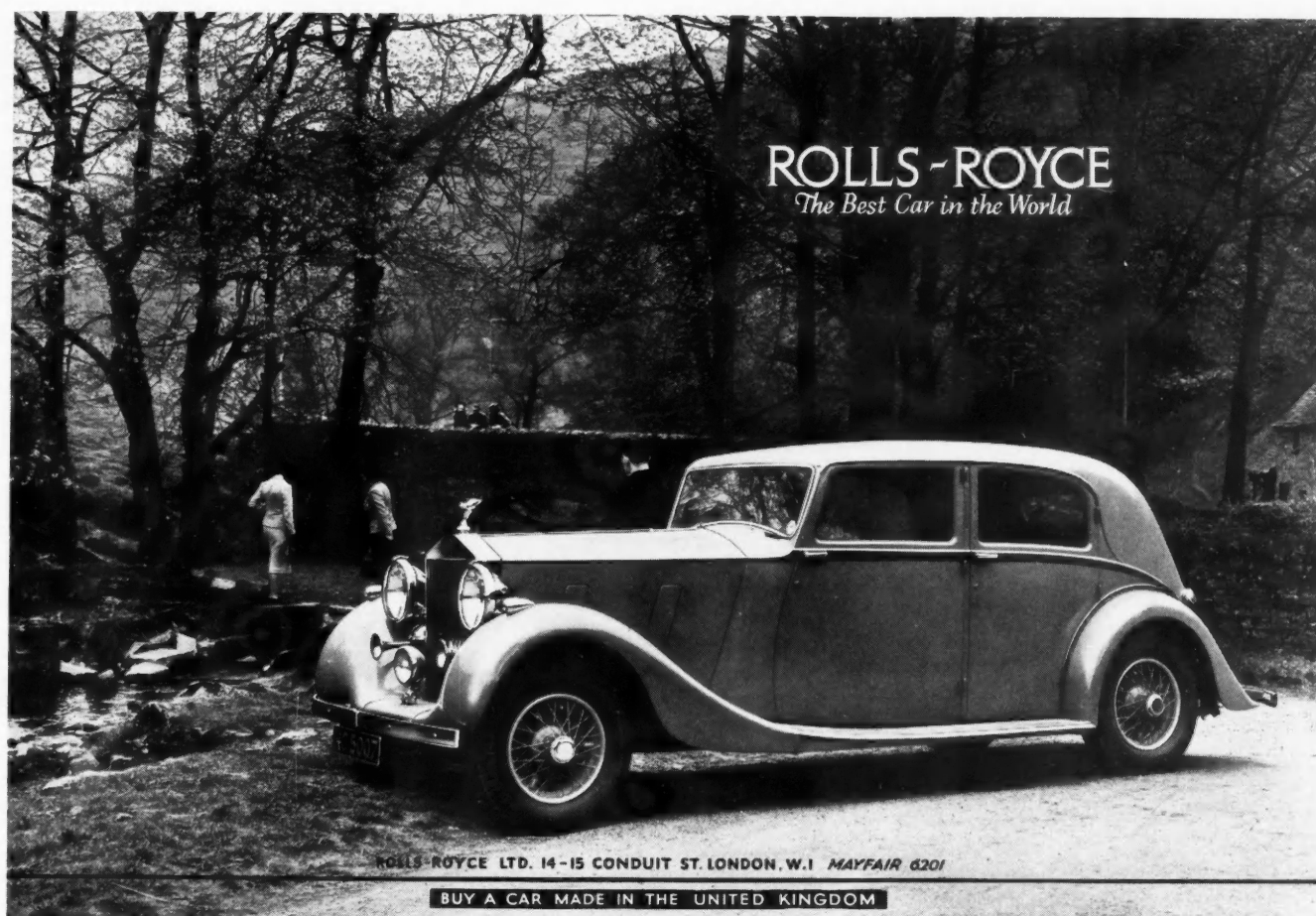
I USED to think that Switzerland in winter would be a quite impossible place to motor in: now I know that it is just as delightful in winter as in summer."

These words are taken from a most useful booklet, and the initials at the end, "D. H. N.," reveal the identity of that experienced and inveterate Continental car voyager Dudley H. Noble, who probably knows more about the highways and byways of Europe than any other man. Motoring in Switzerland in winter might appear to some people to be rather difficult, as the presence of deep snow, much as it may rejoice the heart of the winter sports enthusiast, is likely to have an exactly reverse effect on the motorist. There is, however, a great deal of charming country

in Switzerland, which, if anything, is less liable to become snow-bound in winter than is England. In addition, the authorities maintain a great number of their higher roads in motorable condition, while the same applies to most of the passes giving access to winter sports centres. It is, therefore, possible to combine a motoring holiday in Switzerland in winter with winter sports, and Mr. Noble tells you how he has done it. The booklet can be obtained post free from any Humber agent or direct from Humber, Limited, Coventry.



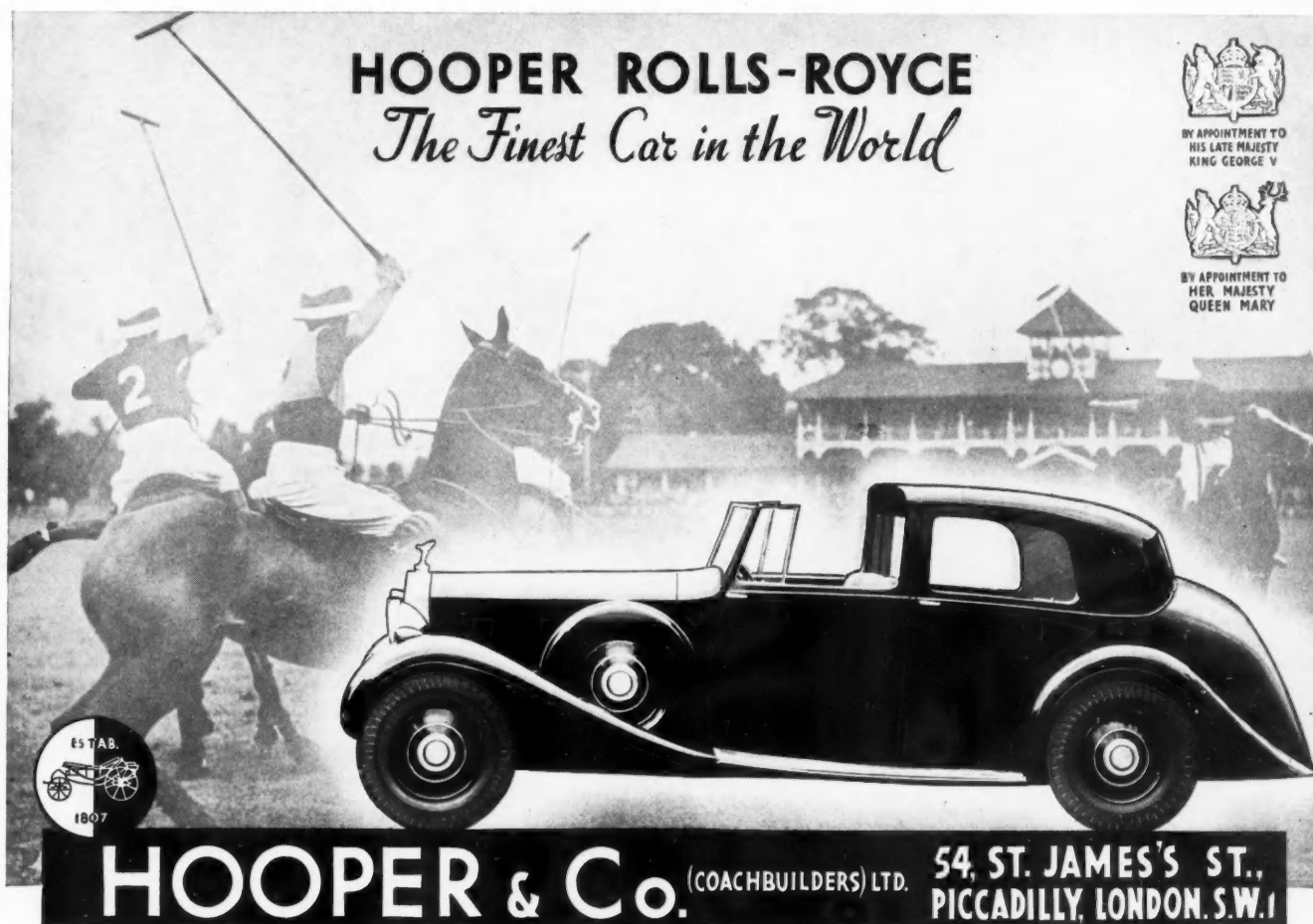
THE HEROES OF THE BRITISH CONTINGENT IN THE MONTE CARLO RALLY
The Humber Super Snipe which started from Tallin, with Lord Waleran the centre figure, and his co-drivers Mr. R. Grant Ferris, M.P. for St. Pancras North, on the right, and Mr. W. Everitt on the left



ROLLS-ROYCE
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BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY
QUEEN MARY

ESTAB.
1807

HOOPER & Co. (COACHBUILDERS) LTD. 54, ST. JAMES'S ST.,
PICCADILLY, LONDON, S.W.1

"SEE HOW THEY FLY"

THE Shell Aviation Exhibition, which was opened recently at Shell-Mex House in the Strand, has been so successful that it is to remain open at least until February 11th. Over 1,000 people a day have been visiting it, and it is not surprising, as it is easily the best arranged and most informative exhibition of everything to do with flying which has ever been held in this country.

The flight of birds and insects and the flight of men are traced historically and through their evolutionary channels. There are many "work yourself" models and a real cockpit in which the would-be pilot can sit and work the controls while watching the results on a flying model in a wind tunnel.



THE INSTRUMENT BOARD OF A RALLY CAR SHOWING THOSE FOR THE NAVIGATOR ON THE LEFT. The 2½-litre Daimler driven by Mr. S. C. H. Davis

Admission is free, and the exhibition hours are from ten to seven daily with the exception of Sunday.

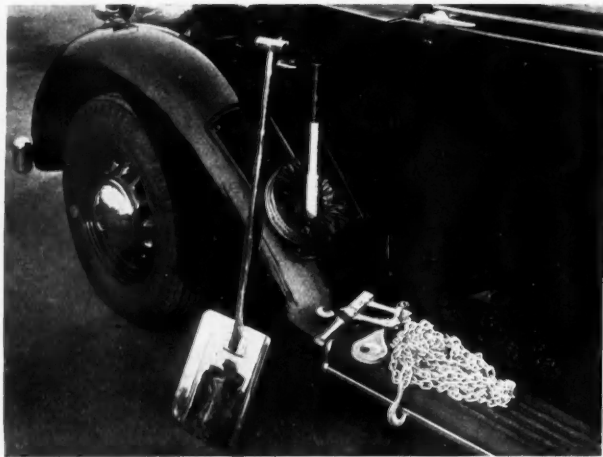
A NO-DAZZLE DRIVING LIGHT

THE Meteor is easily recognisable by its rather curious shape with the cut-off top, and I found that for general night driving it is most useful. It gives no dazzle at all to approaching motorists or other road users, the light given for the driver is good, the beam being broad and well spread across the road, but at the same time long enough to make driving at moderately high speeds safe, without the use of the head lamps at all.

As a fog lamp it also works excellently.



THE PICNIC OUTFIT IN THE LID OF THE LUGGAGE BOOT OF THE RALLY 2½-LITRE DAIMLER



THE NEAR SIDE FRONT WING OF THE DAIMLER CONTAINS DE-DITCHING GEAR



NOTABLE NUMBERS

52A, CHURCH ST., TEWKESBURY. The Bell Hotel — an ancient hostelry associated with the novel "John Halifax, Gentleman."

The slow maturing process of time plays its part in the production of that other Notable Number — Player's No. 3. Mellowness, distinction of flavour and finer quality in the tobacco — these are the reasons why No. 3 is such a notable smoke.

PLAYER'S
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PLAYER'S No. 3 are supplied either plain or cork-tipped so ask for which you prefer.

20 FOR 1/4

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50 TINS (plain only) 3/4

COME TO Germany THIS WINTER

Sun and snow in Southern Bavaria

Good snow conditions and ideal winter sports regions. Large choice of winter sports centres. You will find entertainment and enjoy the invigorating climate. Visitors not partaking in any sports will enjoy strolls along the interesting lanes which are kept free of snow. Well organised Railway and Bus Services; mountain-rails and funiculars. Good accommodation everywhere.

MUNICH and AUGSBURG — The gateways to the Bavarian Alps. Both centres of gaiety. The "Munich Carnival" crowns the endless joys and pleasures. Special "Ski-Carnivals" are arranged at many South Bavarian Winter Sports Centres. Literature and information can be obtained from the German Railways Information Bureau, London, and from Landesverkehrsverband Munich and Southern Bavaria, Munich, Bahnhofplatz 22 also at all travel agents.

Garmisch - Partenkirchen

3200 feet — 3280 feet

THIS WINTER, TOO, THIS PROMINENT CLIMATIC AND WINTER SPORTS RESORT WILL BE THE MEETING PLACE OF MANY. VERY SUNNY AND MUCH SNOW; 3 mountain-railways.

ALPENHOF — PARKHOTEL. Leading house situated in good central position. Every comfort. Prospectus from the Proprietor, H. KILIAN. Full board: RM 10.— to RM 18.—

SANATORIUM DR. WIGGER'S KURHEIM UND HOTEL "DER KURHOF"

FIRST CLASS. WELL SITUATED NEAR THE SPORTS GROUNDS. Unobstructed view. Sunny.

Every possible medical treatment. Full board from RM 9.— Ask for Prospectus.

Mittenwald

3,200 ft. — 4,500 ft.

The Highest German Winter Sports Resort.

HOTEL POST. THE HOUSE FOR ALL WHO SEEK REST. Tennis Court and Ice Rink. Ski School. FULL BOARD: RM. 8.— to RM. 10.—

Sun and snow • Peace and Recreation • **Berchtesgaden Land** Sports and scenery allure you to come to

Information and Prospectuses from the Verkehrsamt Berchtesgaden, Postfach 1, and the German Railways Information Bureau, London.

Grand Hotel — WONDERFUL VIEWS, SUNNY POSITION. The best cuisine and catering. Please write for Prospectus.

Hotel Post — "zum Leithaus." WELL RECOMMENDED HOUSE NEXT TO THE KURPARK. Every Comfort. Moderate Prices.

Hinterzarten — Upper Black Forest. 2,940ft.—4,500ft. Health and Winter Sports Resort. Literature from the Kurverwaltung.

via beautiful COLOGNE

on the RHINE,

with its marvellous Cathedral, on to the German Winter Sports

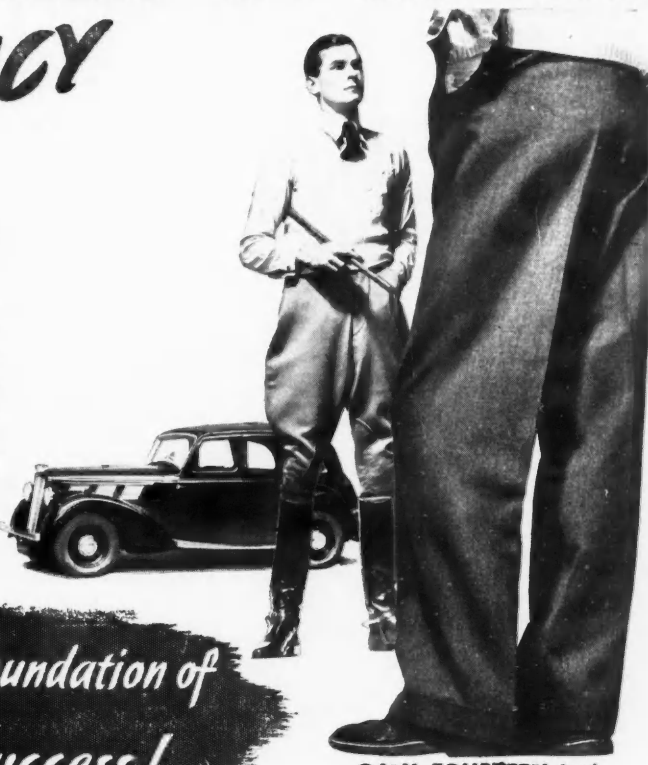
Information and Prospectuses from the GERMAN RAILWAYS INFORMATION BUREAU, 19, Regent Street, London, S.W.1

MORRIS RECORD SALES are the finest

ASSURANCE POLICY

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Record sales, such as Morris enjoy, can be founded only on the goodwill and enthusiasm of the individual motorist. His own satisfaction, transferred to his neighbour, and passed on from lip to lip, has developed into the greatest assurance policy and guide ever offered to the car buyer. Whether you buy new or used, this assurance—vouched for by motoring's greatest clientele—operates: you get finer value, better performance, extra roominess and economy, more refinements and features in a Morris



PEOPLE TALK—that's the foundation of
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O.H.V. FOURTEEN 6-cyl.
Series III Tax £10.10
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Jackall Hydraulic Jacks £5 extra
"Triple X" Safety Glass Prices ex works

IF YOU DON'T BUY MORRIS AT LEAST BUY A CAR MADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
MORRIS MOTORS LIMITED COWLEY OXFORD

Sole Exporters: Morris Industries Exports Limited, Cowley, Oxford, England M.349

OF MANY INTERESTS

An incinerator is an absolute necessity in the country, and even in London if the refuse of a garden of any considerable size has to be dealt with. In the autumn, when a great deal of herbaceous stuff and many bushes have to be cut away, even a small garden will easily produce so much material, which there is no space to store as possible manure, that a charge of half a guinea may be made by the local authority for removing it; so an incinerator will earn its price in most gardens, and there are other things besides garden refuse—old letters and papers, for instance, when the dreadful day of sorting is upon us—which are most satisfactorily disposed of in that fashion. The Riley Stoker Company, Limited, of 40-43, Chancery Lane, W.C.2, have designed in the Riley Robot Incinerator one which is easy to manage and perfectly reliable. A riddling and dumping grate, easy to manipulate, is fitted, and all models are lit at once with paper or dry twigs, reducing refuse and garbage completely to ashes which can be used on the garden. The incinerator can be left in the open all the year round and will not deteriorate in any way. For cases where exceptionally wet refuse is to be burned a special gas ignition burner is fitted. The Riley Robot is made in four sizes, three of them suitable for use in private houses, shops and small factories. The prices range from £6 10s. The Riley Stoker Company are also the makers of the excellent Riley "Plus 4" Bootwiper and Scraper, with revolving brushes which remove every scrap of mud from between upper and welt, while the Scraper will clear the least particle away from the heel. The Riley "Plus 2" size is suitable for small households. They cost, for the "Plus 4" 32s. 6d., and for the Plus "2" 21s. 6d., carriage paid within normal free delivery radius of good stations in the United Kingdom.



THE RILEY STOKER COMPANY'S
INCINERATOR AND BOOTWIPER



A SPRAYER FOR THE GARDEN

Regular spraying has now come to be regarded as part and parcel of the routine duties in every well managed garden, and an efficient sprayer is an essential item in the equipment of all gardeners. Mechanical invention has done much in past years to aid the gardener in this

work by the production of spraying machines of all kinds, and the latest addition to the list, the Enots Ever-ready Sprayer, has much to commend it. In this sprayer complicated valves and mechanism have been eradicated and the whole function of the machine is greatly simplified. By its use much of the labour generally associated with spraying is removed, while the efficiency of the operation is in no way impaired.



THE ENOTS EVER-READY SPRAYER

To fill the sprayer which is shown in the accompanying illustration, it is only necessary to unscrew the container section from the pump top. Air pressure is built up by working the small plunger at the top, and a little pumping provides sufficient pressure for considerable spraying. The control valve is situated in the nozzle immediately under the jet, and ensures instantaneous opening and closing. Perfect vaporisation is obtained, and the gentle mist ensures thorough penetration. The container is made of copper chromium plated on the outside, and holds a pint of spraying material. Convenient in size and eminently efficient for the purpose for which they are designed, these sprayers cost a guinea, and are obtainable from the manufacturers, Messrs. Benton and Stone, Limited, Bracebridge Street, Birmingham, 6.

FOR US AND OUR VISITORS

A very useful publication, is the small booklet issued by The Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1; 620, Fifth Avenue, New York; and 28, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris). It is called "The 1939 Calendar of Events in Great Britain and Ireland, with Notes for Visitors," and, though the visitor will find it absolutely indispensable, the native can learn from it a great deal of what is doing in his country, where it is being done, and how to take part in it, of which he has probably been before quite unaware. Besides a calendar noting the principal events for the whole year, a great deal of most useful general information is given; for instance, helpful notes on tipping, "Lost Property" and "Currency," and on "Gardens and Wild Flowers."

DEVON FOR SPRING HOLIDAYS

ONE of the pleasantest things about Torquay is its ability to cater for a diversity of tastes. You may be wanting a complete rest, to get away from the rush and noise of town, to exchange a gloomy succession of dull, wet days for sunshine and the freshness of a salt breeze. You may wish to fish, to hunt, to play golf, or to enjoy what has aptly been described as "messaging about with boats"; or you may prefer the more sophisticated attractions of theatres, the *dansants*, cinemas and concerts. But in whichever direction your pleasure lies, you can be sure of indulging it here, and, moreover, of having an ideal climate in which to do so.

Certainly Torquay is the place above all others "where Jove long spring and winter mild provides," and if any evidence is required of its equable and sunny climate, or of the absence of cold winds, it is to be found in the wealth of delicate, semi-tropical flowers and shrubs which flourish in the neighbourhood. Palms and dracænas, camellias, eucalyptus, phormiums and even mimosa can be found in the sheltered gardens that fringe the town and clothe the cliffs of Hope's Nose. By now the first spring flowers are making their appearance, and soon the fields belonging to the violet farms which lie along the South Devon coast will be a mass of purple blossoms.

Built, like Rome, on seven hills, with its houses set *en échelon* on their slopes overlooking the deep blue waters of the bay, Torquay has all the charm of a Mediterranean resort combined with the freshness of an English landscape. At the same time it has no counterpart of the unpleasant *mistral*, while we can step into a comfortable G.W.R. express at Paddington and be there in three and a half hours. Incidentally, the journey provides one of the most delightful of all "train views," for, after it leaves Exeter, the line follows the lovely estuary of the Exe right down to the coast, where, at Dawlish, it sweeps round and runs along the sea wall, so that we can lean out of the carriage window and see the waves breaking on to the beach just below.

Few places can boast such varied and beautiful coastal scenery as Torquay. In addition to the inner and outer harbours,

with their varied craft ranging from stately yachts to jolly little dinghies, there are no fewer than eight beaches within the boundaries of the town, each with its own particular charm. Babbacombe is perhaps the loveliest of all, its red cliffs dipping steeply to a crescent of dazzling white shingle, while above them stretch the bracing heights of

alone make an imposing array and are all worthy of a visit. Compton, just outside Torquay, is a fortified manor of the early fifteenth century. Powderham Castle, the home of the Earls of Devon, stands at the mouth of the Exe, just as those of Kingswear and Dartmouth guard the Dart. Berry Pomeroy, dramatically set on the

crest of a rocky, tree covered hill, is one of the most remarkable memorials of feudal splendour in the country. Totnes Castle is said to have been built by the Norman Judhael de Toinais, and at Exeter still stands the towered gate house of Rougemont. Farther afield in the Dartmoor region are Lydford, converted by Edward I into the grim Prison of the Stannary Courts—Where in the morn they hang and draw, Then sit in judgment after, and Okehampton, whose romantic ruins are said to be visited each night by the shade



HESKETH CRESCENT, MEADFOOT BEACH, TORQUAY

Babbacombe Down, carpeted with soft, springy turf. Anstey's Cove is another enchanting spot where one may bask in the sunshine, sheltered by its tree-covered slopes.

There are excellent sporting facilities in the district. First rate sea fishing is to be had, as well as salmon-peal and trout fishing in the Dart and the Teign. Foxhounds, otter hounds and harriers meet near by; and the eighteen hole golf course, actually within the borough, is only one of several in the vicinity. Near the harbour is the headquarters of the Torbay Yacht Club, and the popularity of the town as a yachting centre is rapidly increasing. The Marine Spa has recently been reconditioned, and all the more important electrical and balneological treatments can now be obtained there in addition to Torbay seaweed baths and Dartmoor peat packs.

In the country between Torquay and Dartmoor, Devonshire scenery is to be seen at its best. Shady, fern banked lanes lead between fields of fertile red soil to unspoilt villages and pleasant old towns, while it would be hard to find a district richer in interesting houses or historic ruins. Even Defoe writing two hundred years ago, declared that "the like Number of Gentlemen's Seats as lie within so little compass of Ground is not to be met with at any Place that I know of." The castles

of a Lady Howard, attended by her hound who must carry off in his mouth a single blade of grass until the whole park is bare.

In complete contrast to these castles with their solemn grandeur are the pretty little villages strung along the coast. Paignton and Goodrington, to the southwest, are excellent for golfing and bathing, with long stretches of firm sand. In spite of the modern appearance which recent development has given it, Paignton's history does in fact go back for several centuries. Its parish church is famous for a remarkable sixteenth-century stone screen, and the vicarage lies within the walls of the old Palace of the Bishops of Exeter. Beyond is Brixham, one of the most picturesque of Devonshire fishing villages, with its narrow streets linked by steep flights of steps and its spacious harbour.

Teignmouth, a few miles north of Torquay, combines the functions of a watering place, market town and seaport. Like Paignton, it hides a venerable history behind a modern appearance, for it was already a flourishing town at the time of the Danish invasion. A bridge now links it with the tiny village of Shaldon, and the old smugglers' haunt of Labrador Cove, from where the energetic walker may make his way back to Torquay by a delightful road along the cliffs.

D. N. S.



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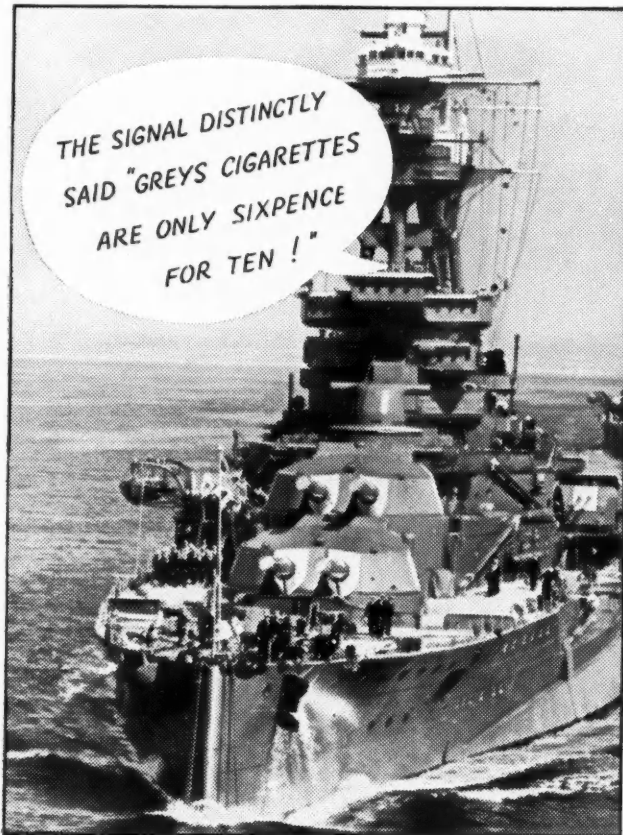
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WOMAN TO WOMAN

BEER IN BELFRIES—THE MISSES ENGLAND—WHAT IS WRONG WITH ENGLISH FOLK-DANCING?—NAPOLEON OF ITALY—BETTER EDUCATED BURGLARS

By THE HON. THEODORA BENSON

I HAVE, alas! just been disillusioned about one of my established associations. Gilbert and Sullivan, I once used to say to myself; Crown and Anchor, Mary and the lamb, change-ringing and beer; but no—the slogan of the modern bell-ringer is "No Beer in Belfries." Some recent notes of mine have roused some correspondents to defend the character of bell-ringers, and I cannot do better than quote from the charming letter I have received from one who should know. He says: "The 20,000 ringers in the British Isles are to-day formed into societies and guilds, whose chief objects are: (1) to recognise the true position of ringers as Church officers; (2) to cultivate the art of change-ringing; and (3) to promote belfry reform where it is needed. Under this last rule, it can safely be said that the misuse of the belfry (which means drinking beer in it) "is now non-existent." I was cheered, however, to learn how many of the "weaker" sex are now able to indulge their change-ringing propensities, through the assistance of modern engineering. And I envy the fortitude of the performers; for listen: "When ringing is in progress none of the performers can take any solid or liquid refreshment whatever. Peals of 5,040 changes on six and eight bells take about three hours non-stop; while on ten, and especially twelve bells, a peal can last up to four hours and more, depending on the weight." Dear me!

WE seem to be going in, as a country, in a big way for feminine pageantry. Every now and again we have a Miss England, and then there is that hardy perennial the Lady Godiva, to say nothing of the Fair Maids of various places, and, recently, the Ideal Schoolgirl. The other day I saw a picture of the Fair Maids of Kent being presented to their Duchess, who is, I suppose, their traditional protectress. It seems to me a pleasant idea. I know there are those who mutter displeasedly to themselves about making sillier a lot of silly girls, but it's O.K. by me if anyone wants to boost the local May Queen or Fair Maid—the nostalgia for Merrie England is, goodness knows, a sentiment of long standing and allowed respectability. Besides, however much the cosmetic-makers profit, the fête of beauty is as old as the world, and when Miss England walks in procession with her Maids of Honour, we are nearer to the May Day rites of Merrie England than one would think.

TALKING about Merrie England, I think it is not a little sad that in this country folk-dancing has for many the taint of arty-craft upon it, and rightly, because it belongs only with a very simple, child-like type of mind, and has value only in its own setting, which is the life of the peasant, so that you feel the enthusiastic morris dancer of undergraduate age is being disingenuous in his enthusiasm. After all, sheep-shearing, lambing, harvest, and so forth, are the real point of folk dances, not the wearing of natty sashes, and the performance of fairly simple dance-figures before an audience; you feel that his emotions are getting a cheap kind of kick out of it. The folk dance in England is practically extinct because there are no folk left—the day of the self-sufficing village communities with their festivals and guild entertainments has passed long since. The moment the sophisticated dance for the sheer fun of dancing comes in, the folk dance—which may be fun incidentally, but is chiefly a ceremonial and communal thing—must begin to go out.

I felt all this very strongly at the recent folk-dance festival held in London. One noticed the difference between the dancers to whom this was still a natural form of expression,—like the Rumanian performers in dumb-show—and those who were only playing at it—like the English morris dancers. Not that the dances were not well chosen, or that the programme was not well planned, but that some things stood out simply miles in front of the others. What I remember best was, I think, the unselfconscious gaiety of the dancers from La Vendée, and a fat old man who danced with enormous gusto, almost throwing his little partner up into the air, tripping with exaggerated gaiety, comic in so large a man. Gusto, too, was implicit in the Jugo-Slav dance of the *Roussali-ja*, a strange team of men-dancers who dance bewitched, and accompanied by unseen and dangerous fairies. And yet it was not in the least festive like the French folk-dances, but grim. Short, thick men (grown men, not of undergraduate age) danced noiselessly to

the music of a curious kind of bagpipes, brandishing swords and stepping with a care for the comfort of their invisible partners that made you feel uncomfortable, though goodness knows the Albert Hall is the last place to feel eerie in!

PROBABLY one great disadvantage the English folk-dancers were up against is the lack of a national costume. They made a good effort to capture the atmosphere of Merrie England, with a hobby-horse, and a Merry Andrew, and a really excellent man to play the pipe and tabor. What caught on best was the Garland dance, designed specially, so I learned, for this festival. It was not much more than several concentric circles of dancing figures, and a jolly little dancing bush, the Jack-in-the-Green, in the middle. So pretty! The writers of the programme (and they should know) drew special attention to the Rumanian dance of the *Calusari*, and it really was impressive. Young men, very tough-looking, dancing at the Evil One, overcoming him by the potency of their dance and gesticulations, but not before he had nearly caught one of them out and been exorcised by waving of sticks and stamping of feet and shouting—all most satisfying, especially as the Evil One was always bowled over, quite literally, at the end of a dance. Their two dark and sinister-looking musicians played with a superb unconsciousness of the audience, which heightened the whole effect, and best of all, they all wore their incredible costumes as if they lived in them—which I suppose they did. This dance, like that of the *Roussali-ja*, is based on pagan Slav ritual, and the music is Turkish.

TO turn from folk to national spirit; not very long ago (did you notice?) the two happiest of news items turned up on the same day. This was the first: Signor Augustus Tuccinei proposes to erect in Rome a statue of Napoleon in order to prove that he was an Italian. I quite see that the first to think of this proof wins Napoleon, and that it would be very mean and unsporting of me to rush off and erect a statue to him in my home town of Lichfield, thus proving that the Emperor was a Midland man. As it is the thing in Rome now to attribute all Napoleon's victories to Italian predominance and gallantry in his army, the names of Italian soldiers in his service are to be inscribed on the base together with some sentence of his in praise of them. The only sentence of Napoleon's describing the Italians that I know myself is that of the well authenticated anecdote of his introduction to an Italian noblewoman. His somewhat ill-bred opening remark was "Tutti Italiani sono ladri" ("all Italians are thieves"), to which she replied, "Non tutti, ma buona parte." This at least was entirely an Italian victory; but it does look as though Napoleon didn't realise he was an Italian.

My other pet event is the German condemnation of the "Lambeth Walk" as a Jewish obscenity. I see, of course, that if it were either Jewish or obscene it would be considered to be both. But where do they get the idea that it is either? And it is one of the most decent dances that I have ever seen. Nobody clasps anybody else to his or her bosom, there is no shaking or contortion, the dancers skip innocently about in a manner which would be perfectly in place around a maypole with the dancers in old-world smocks. But "An end," declares the voice of the Storm Troopers, "must be put to this bestial hopping." And what about the Palais Glide with its degenerate refrain of "Horsey, horsey, don't you stop"? A piece of Marxist vileness, mark my words!

AS a tailpiece to my recent blurb on education, I should like to point out how much it is doing for the profession of thief. It is quite charming to think that the gentleman who recently stole six fireplaces designed by the brothers Adam is as cultivated as enterprising. I have not heard of a single fireplace in indifferent taste or of doubtful authenticity vanishing. Of course, it may be thought that it is carrying this too far to suggest that the owners of works of art must regard a burglary as something in the nature of a compliment to their taste. There is, too, always the commercial point of view to consider; no doubt the improvement in our education would make it sure that the better the fireplace the easier and more profitable would be its sale.

FASHION FAIR

By FRANCES LOVELL

SNOW LEOPARD AND SPRING FURS



Kollar

B*Y clever workmanship, this Molyneux coat, although very warm, is still light and supple. The coat is attractively marked and the neck and front trimming is obtained by using fur from the animal's pure white flanks.*

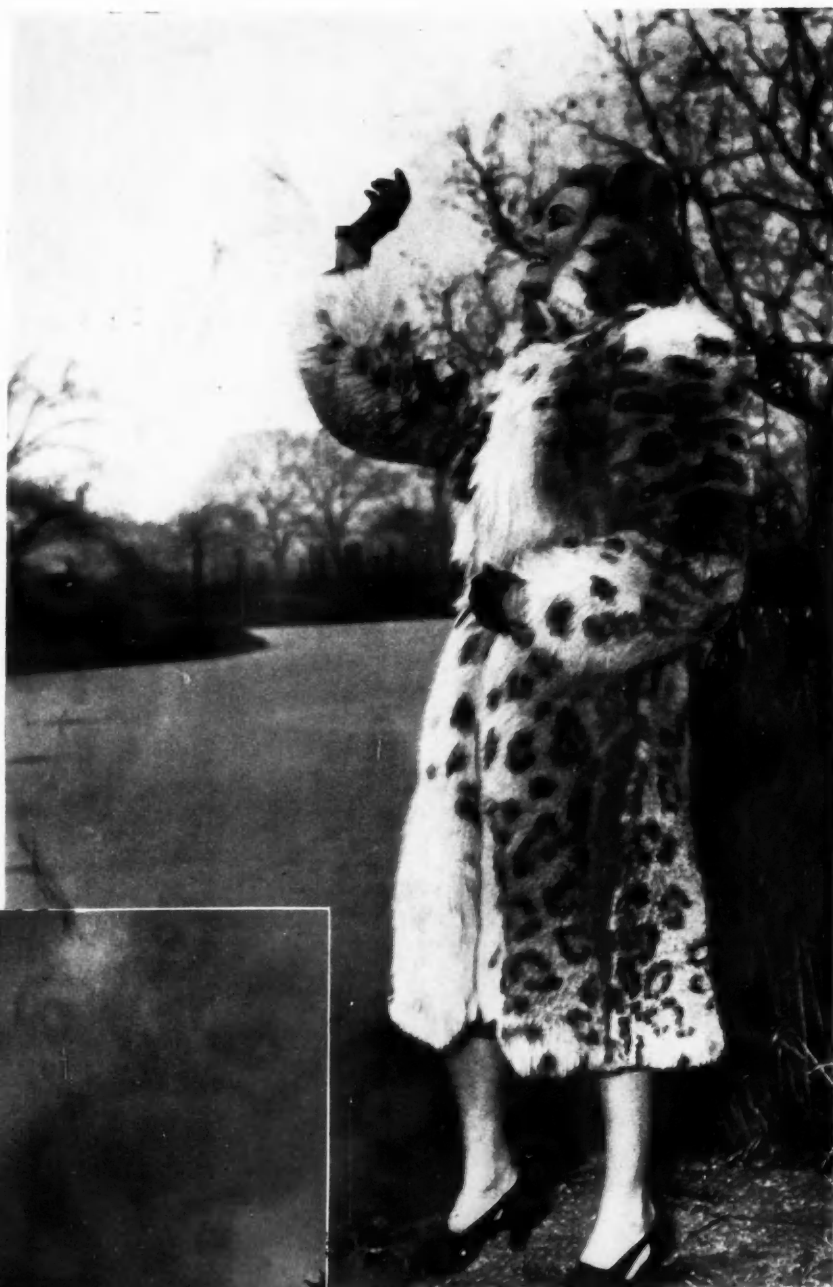
ONCE was when furs—with all their subtle flattering possibilities—led a life of confinement for at least six months out of the twelve, whether in cedar-lined chests, moth-ball filled, or collected by the storage merchant mattered little. Their life may have been extended by such careful treatment, but certainly much gaiety was denied them, the right to flatter the face of a wearer the year round, the positive necessity of protecting her against the wicked chills of spring and summer evenings, the possibility of being flung round the too warm shoulders of a tennis player, the excuse for being shown off over the arm of their owner as she boarded

a sea or air liner, the cosy comfort of snugly wrapping round a high-speed sports car owner-driver—all these and many more such occasions were greatly missed when the furs were all encased with a thousand other furs and fur coats in some enormous cold storage.

To-day all this is changed, and spring fur collections are as comprehensive both in new line and different pelts as is an autumn showing.

The snow leopard, rare even in Tibet or the Himalayas, enticing the finest sportsmen of every nation to follow even where hazards are most dangerous, has only this season been used by fashion's fur houses. Light in weight, of a stone colour with black spots, it is at once light, pliable and very warm. Its feathery long hairs, used round a collar, down the front, banded around the hem or to edge a hood, are most becoming. Cleverly worked in panels, the possibilities of this fur are enormous. In summer, over light wools, linens or silks, in the evening or for travel, snow leopard is eminently suitable.

Other fur coats, to throw over tweeds at a race meeting, to wear to fly off to warmer climes, or to winter sports at Easter, are the almost grey-mauve Siberian lamb cut very bulky, Chinese white lamb—which looks for all the world like a white French poodle and once lined the Mandarin coats—and South American baby lamb, a



(Above)

SNOW leopard as supple as eider-down, with a long tail winding round the neck, or used as a hood, designed by Kent and Francis.



(Left)

ONE of the most exciting new jackets in featherweight snow leopard, designed by Kent and Francis.

whitish grey, very soft as brought into the mode by the National Fur Company. Clipped white Chinese lamb, too, is equally excellent for the summer white coat, and when lined with a vivid coloured flannel is gayer than most. These furs dye marvelously, and, for those who prefer them, any shade can be achieved. Feather-weight lightness is the secret of their warmer weather success.

Natural Kolinsky, of a rich amber colour, cut square-shouldered, hip length with three-quarter sleeves, is another type of fur expressly useful for spring. Whether this coat is worn over the neat black day dress in London, flung over the shoulders of a gold-flecked brown country coat and skirt, or as an evening jacket with the newest meadow-green evening gown, the effect is equally good.

Stone marten as tie or coat will be worn throughout the year—a fringe of tails used as edging to the collar or hem, or several tails at the end of each scarf, are this spring's innovations. A dashing tweed top coat may have a loose dyed-moleskin lining, and the rug to match for motoring or lying on deck should have an identical lining. One of the smartest of these tweeds has a putty-coloured background with vivid mixed colourings plaid, scarlet predominating, and it is lined with scarlet-dyed mole.

These spring ties of sable, mink, dark Kolinsky and marten, complete with tails, are as smart as silver or blue foxes.



BRADLEY'S charming snug-fitting snow leopard coat, with detachable hood and full swinging back, is ideal for cold-weather race meetings and winter sports. It was photographed at "Winter Cavalcade," Earls Court, in the dusk of a chilly winter's day.

A SMALL GARDEN of FLOWERING SHRUBS

IN the accompanying plan it is assumed that the garden area is restricted to 110ft. by 76ft. at its widest end, and that labour spent in its cultivation has to be reduced to the minimum.

Three feet round the house walls being well dug and generously supplied with plant food and humus, is planted with climbers such as roses, *Jasminum nudiflorum*, *Ceanothus*, *Cotoneaster horizontalis*, *Wistaria*, *Escallonia*, *Magnolia grandiflora*, the beautiful *Plagianthus Lyallii* with clusters of translucent white flowers with yellow stamens (being excellent against a warm red brick wall) or *Pyracantha* which would be loaded with fruit in such a position. In addition, bulbs and dwarf shrubs could be put in, and behind one of them, which would keep its roots and lower stems cool, might be planted a large-flowered clematis or choice honeysuckle such as *Lonicera japonica Halliana*, the fragrance from which would be wafted in through the house windows on summer evenings.

The remaining 11ft. is paved terrace with the exception of two beds 5ft. long by 3ft. wide, which might hold half a dozen H.T. roses each, or be filled with annuals or bedding plants.

The house shelters the garden from the north-east; a belt of black poplars forms an effective barrier to east winds, while a *Cupressus* hedge encircles it on the south and west. Thus the garden has enclosure and background provided at one and the same time, without which it would be a mere collection of beds and nothing more.

Its furnishing chiefly consists of irregular groups of flowering and foliage trees and shrubs since, once planted in well prepared soil, they thrive on the least attention. Nor need one unduly regret the enforced absence of rose garden, herbaceous borders and other delights which can beautify more spacious grounds, for a succession of lovely blossom,

company with dangling purple lanterns and *Thalictrum dipterocarpum* spreads its tiny branching balls of rosy amethyst at least until August.

In the other bed the magnificent leaves of *Berberis Bealei*, still retaining evidence of their autumn brilliance, are augmented in February and March by long spreading racemes of pale yellow scented flowers, while April's fitting sunlight calls up the fragrant waxen clusters of *Viburnum fragrans*. From May onwards *Escallonia* Slieve Donard yields large panicles of perfumed pink blossom; and in July the long grey-green plumose branches of *Tamarix* are smothered with pink flowers frothing down to meet the serried purple spikes of *Salvia virgata nemerosa*, already enhanced by its silver-leaved neighbour, *Atriplex Halimus*.

One side of a right-angled bed of shrubs forms a delightful background to the cherries when in bloom. This bed, facing west, has some choice planting. The golden crinkled tassels of *Hamamelis mollis*, with their exotic perfume, open the season, being produced from December to March, after which the shrub retires into the background with its hazel-like leaves for the summer, coming into the picture again in autumn, when these leaves turn golden yellow. March sees the arrival of dainty rosy blossoms on the bare twigs of *Rhododendron præcox*, and the dense twiggy shoots of *Prunus triloba* covered in bright pink rosettes which are carried into April.

Viburnum rhytidophyllum is an outstanding shrub with its curiously wrinkled leaves, large trusses of yellow-white flowers in May and June ultimately changing to masses of red berries ageing to black. Next to it, dainty, curving brown branches of *Buddleia alternifolia* are wreathed in mauve blossom at the same time. *Spiræa Anthony Waterer* lifts corymbs of rosy pink from June to September, joined by the pale yellow saucers

among the silver foliage of *Potentilla Vilmoriniana*, with a grey-blue haze of *Nepeta*, behind which a shock of rosy pea-shaped flowers intersperse the fern-like leaves of *Robinia* for a shorter period, while an adjacent tree-like *Cotoneaster Watereri* produces its white flower clusters preliminary to its magnificent crop of lasting fruits. *Funkia lanceolata* next comes on the scene, harmonising pale blue spikes of flowers with its glaucous leaves until September, while *Senecio* trims its rounded grey foliage in soft yellow daisies.

Another large bed of shrubs and small trees sweeps across the curving end of the plot and maintains full interest at this point. *Viburnum Tinus* gives winter and early spring blossom and its ever-green character makes good background for the yellow bell-set boughs of *Forsythia*, while *Erica carnea* spreads a rosy carpet towards the centre, purple-leaved *Berberis* offers straw-coloured blossom, and, just a little later, *Magnolia stellata* flutters its masses of white ribbons from bare twigs.

By the month of May *Berberis Gagnepainii* adds bright yellow flowers and will later contribute black fruits covered in blue bloom; the Crab Apple bursts into ethereal white followed by large fruits in September; crimson velvet butterflies appear in abundance on the green stems of *Cytisus Dorothy*

Walpole; and the dainty, spreading *Pyrus Vilmorinii* produces white flowers, while this is but the beginning of its performance, which includes clusters of red berries changing to pale pink and flaming autumn foliage.

In June *Spartium junceum* takes its place with scented yellow blossom continued until autumn, with honey-scented spires of Tree Lupin; *Anthemis* commences its four-months display of primrose yellow marguerites next to a purple-leaved *Berberis*; *Escallonia macrantha* clothes itself in crimson velvet for as long a period, next to the highly perfumed *Philadelphus* with its panicles of large white flowers; *Syringa* tosses fragrant purple cones; and the rose red lace of *Heuchera* appears, beautifully foiled by the silver and blue of a neighbouring *Caryopteris*, which bears it company till autumn.

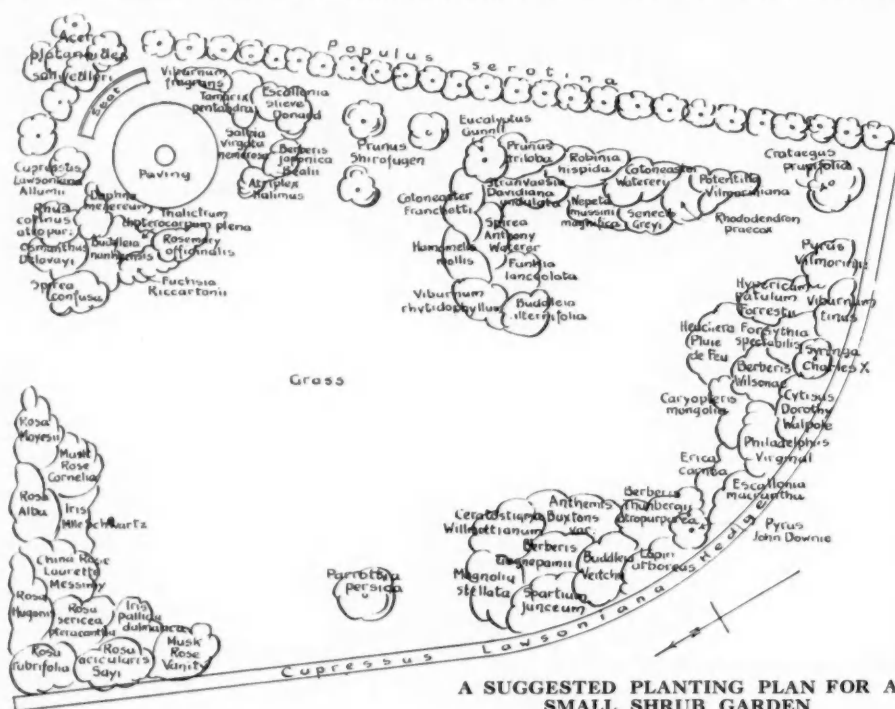
Hypericum brings its golden salvers out in July, while behind, *Berberis Wilsonæ* gives its tiny yellow flowers but does not attract great attention till these have yielded to clusters of translucent berries in all shades of cream, through yellow, to coral, eventually accentuated by the scarlet of its leaves. *Buddleia* presents a fine colour scheme with long purple panicles, grey-green leaves and light brown stems; and this month sees vivid blue *Ceratostigma* complementing the pale yellow and grey of *Anthemis*.

A small specimen tree of *Parrotia persica* stands on the lawn, chiefly meriting such prominence by virtue of its resplendent crimson and gold autumn tints, though it is attractive in summer in its lucent green livery as well as in early spring when a red mist of blossom pervades its bare head.

The remaining bed is beautiful with wild and free-growing roses, where sophisticated modern hybrids would be out of place. In May, *Rosa Hugonis* opens pale yellow flowers all along its slender, small-leaved branches, and *R. acicularis* blooms with it, bluish green foliage and rosy pink flowers making a delightful combination. In June the indescribable orange-red of *R. Moyesii* holds the eye with the fragrant white clusters of *R. alba* for contrast, and intensely pink starry flowers deck the purple bronze foliage of *R. rubrifolia* with the single lemon roses and large transparent crimson thorns of *R. pteracantha* making harmony with it.

When this bevy of beauty has passed, three groups in the front line start a display often lasting until Christmas.

D. C.



A SUGGESTED PLANTING PLAN FOR A SMALL SHRUB GARDEN

colour effects second to none, and all-the-year-round interest are easily achieved by the careful grouping of trees and shrubs alone. Confining oneself, more or less, to one group of plants in a small garden has the added advantage of producing a much better landscape effect than samples of several features, to each of which it is impossible to do justice.

This rule has not been too arbitrarily followed, for occasionally, within a bay formed by a group of shrubs, plants of lowlier growth or herbaceous character are found, while in the chinks of the paved circle and at the base of its central figure, bird-bath, or what you will, creeping thymes, hummocks of thrift, grey mats of dianthus, sedums, and the white-starred green film of *Arenaria*, find a home. Small bulbs and their allies, such as scillas, chionodoxa, muscari, winter aconite, anemones, crocus species and various cyclamen are happiest among shrubs and, once planted, take care of themselves and spread in a perfectly natural manner, greatly increasing the charm of the garden picture in spring.

At the eastern end the line of poplars gives place to a group of Norway maples, the young shoots of which are a beautiful purple colour, the best effect being obtained by a biennial pruning. On the outskirts of these rises a blue column of *Cupressus Allamii*, attractive for its foliage as well as its strange inflorescence in April, when it appears covered with tiny rose and black scaly beetles which turn into notched fruits, till in May the tree has a rosy gleam from a distance.

An inviting seat behind a circle of paving commands an intimate view of two shrub beds. In one, rose-purple flowers encrust the bare stems of *Daphne* as early as February, a penetrating sweetness advertising its presence from afar, and this has scarcely faded before a profusion of creamy white blossoms on the *Osmanthus* behind compete for favour both as to fragrance and beauty. In May, or earlier, mauve flowers throng the grey-green pyramids of pungent *Rosemary*, followed in June by *Spiræa confusa*'s tall, gracefully arching stems displaying abundant clusters of white flowers, coming into prominence again in autumn on account of their richly tinted foliage. A purple-leaved *Rhus* distinguishes itself with a purple cloud of blossom in July, at the same time as *Buddleia nanhœnsis* begins to unfold its pendulous mauve panicles, which continue until October, while *Fuchsias* keep it

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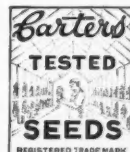
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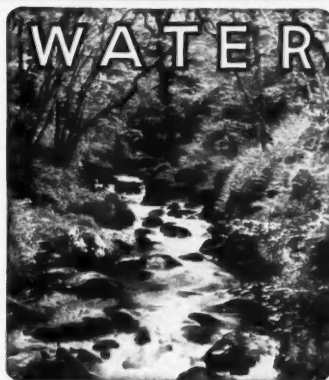
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